REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,338.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S.S. MALDA, 1,945 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander J. Sharp, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 30th October, 1875 at 4 P. M.

Oct. 1875.		Nov. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	30	Leaves Negapatam	11
„ Carwar	Nov. 1	„ Pondicherry	12
„ Mangalore	2	„ Madras	14
„ Cannanore	3	„ Musulipatam	15
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Coconada	16
„ Calicut	4	„ Vizagapatam	17
„ Beypore	4	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Cochin	5	„ Gopalpore	18
„ Alleppey	5	„ False Point	19
„ Tuticorin	7	Arrives CALCUTTA	21
„ Colombo	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

Oct. 1875.		Nov. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	29	Leaves BUSREH	17
	Nov.	„ Mahomerah	17
„ Kurrachee	2	„ Fao	17
„ Guader	4	„ Bushire	19
„ Jask	6	„ Baharein	20
„ Bunder Abbas	7	„ Linga	24
„ Linga	9	„ Bunder Abbas	26
„ Bushire	11	„ Muscat	28
„ Fao	13		Dec.
„ Mahomerah	13	„ Kurrachee	3
Arrive Busreh	14	Arrive BOMBAY	6

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE, CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 29th October 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. PUTTIALLA 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander W. Crowder, will be despatched on MONDAY next, the 1st November, 1875, at 4 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangalore, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY TUESDAY AT 4 P. M.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the S. S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, as above on TUESDAY, the 2nd November 1875, at 5 P. M., returning to Bombay on SUNDAY at 6 P.M. She will call at—

Hurnee,
Boria,
Rutnagherry,
Jeytapore,
Viziadroog,
Dewghur,
Malwan,
Vingorla,
Goa (Panjim) and
Carwar.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st October 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY WEDNESDAY, 10th NOVEMBER.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMER EUROPA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain J. Mackay, will be despatched from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, positively on WEDNESDAY, 10th November. This Steamer has superior First Class and exceptionally good Second Class accommodation and carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

The EUROPA made the passage from Liverpool to Bombay in days, including all stoppages.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wine)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.
ARABIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st January 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th January 1876.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 19 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 20th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

VESSELS.	CAPTAIN.	TONS.	H.P.	Nov.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	1st—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	8th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	15th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th October 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd Nov. 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AVOCA, (1,482 Tons, and 250 H. P.), Captain J. H. Tonnoch, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 30th October 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th October, 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as underneath, and will be despatched from Bombay to Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow. Saturday.	Liverpool. Saturday.	Bombay. Wednesday.
EUROPA	2277	424	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	10th Nov.
UTOPIA	2731	673	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
INDIA	2290	500	23rd Oct.	30th Oct.	15th Dec.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	5th Jan.

To be followed by regular sailings.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th October 1875.

THE CARADOC (s.s.) has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL and will be DISCHARGED in the SASSOON DOCK. CONSIGNEES are hereby REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT for and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. No CLAIMS of any kind will be admitted unless duly CERTIFIED by the CAPTAIN before the DEPARTURE of the Steamer.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co., Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3 MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

The property of a Gentleman.

The Prince of Wales Phaeton by Lambert, Queen Street, Long Acre, which can be converted into Mail Phaeton or Waggonette with moveable top. Expressly made to order with inspection.

ALSO

Two very handsome English built Broughams by E. Kesterton and Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built Waggonette.
One Four seated Phaeton.
One Landau Sociable.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 28th October 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

At 1 P. M.

An English built open carriage with a pair of fast and quiet Arab horses and set of English harness.

NOTICE.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at 6-30 A.M., at his residence, Cumballa Hill, the valuable collection of Plants belonging to R. Branson, Esquire, the same consists of valuable ferns, orchids, lychopodias, roses, honey-suckle, Jukes' pea, stephanotis, Australian firs, gardenias, jusminoides, brangainvilliers, marantas, bigonias, hayas, poireas, petres, volubilis cacta, cellocacias, geraniums, pelargoniums, passion flowers, bramontias, grandifloras, garden pumps, garden tools, water tubs, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a Boudoir Grand Piano by "Collard and Collard," a Handsome English built open carriage for a pair or single, a fast trotting flea bitten Australian Mare, a fine Milch cow with calf, &c., at the Ridge Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd November, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of Malcolm McPherson, Esq., changing his residence, the same comprises rich thin stern glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, coffee, and dessert services, best plated ware, such as hotwater curry dishes, liqueur stand, icepitcher, waiter, bread basket, ice bucket, set of spoons and forks, fish knife and fork, Piano candlesticks, miscellaneous articles, &c., handsome French polished and carved blackwood household furniture, such as a set of dining table in 4 pieces with round ends to form a circular table, sideboard, dining-room chairs, circular, pier, wine, card and Lady's writing tables, easy, drawing-room, folding, rocking and reclining chairs, halfbacked sofas, centre Ottoman, chiffoniers, whatnots with mirrors, teapoys, hat stand, a first-class mahogany boudoir grand piano by "Collard and Collard" bronze single and 3 lights, hanging and table argand lamps, carpets, chromos, lithographs, and photographs, flower vases, figures, table ornaments, a Weir's patent portable sewing machine, a iron painted four post bedstead, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, wardrobe, gown press, child's cradle, clothes basket, writing table, office chair, tool chest, dispense and cookroom articles, copper cooking utensils, books, plants, &c.

At 1 P. M.

A English built four seated open carriage for single or double.
A Fast trotting Australian young mare very quiet.
A set of English harness.
A valuable Guzerat milch cow and calf.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

Auction Sale of very valuable and handsome household furniture, best platedware, rich glass and porcelainware, a first class full size slate billiard table by "Hopkins and Stephen," a sweet toned grand square piano, by "Collard and Collard," first class carriages.

A collection of choice plants, &c., at No. 126, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 4th proximo, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome household furniture, billiard, piano, carriages, &c., the property of Hon'ble Mr. J. K. Bythell.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 28th October, 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DIVISION OF PROFITS, 1875.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

The next DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made among Policies in Existence at 15th November 1875, and all who assure on or before that date will rank for a year's Bonus on that occasion.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

GOVERNOR.

His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch & Queensberry, K.G.
HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH, and 5, GEORGE STREET,

THE FORTY—NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Company was held at Edinburgh on Wednesday, the 28th of April 1875, when the following results were communicated :—

Amount proposed for Assurance during the year 1874 (2,001 Proposals)	£1,322,935 18 0
Amount of Assurances accepted during the year 1874 (1,671 Policies)	£1,088,665 18 0
Annual Premiums on new Policies during the year 1874	£35,891 17 1
Claims by Death during the year 1874, exclusive of Bonus Additions	£336,644 7 11
Amount of Assurances accepted during the last five years	£5,720,234 19 10
Subsisting Assurances at 15th November 1874 (of which £986,103 : 12s. is Re-assured with other Offices)	£17,779,362 2 6

REVENUE, £733,111:19:9 Per Annum.
ASSETS, £4,821,005:7:10.

A full Report of the proceedings at the Meeting, and all further information may be obtained by application at the Offices, or Agencies of the Company at home or abroad.

SPENCER C. THOMSON, Manager.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR, Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

C. B. Lynch, Esq., Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, & Owen.
J. A. Bryce, Esq., Messrs. Wallace & Co.
C. F. Benn, Esq., the London, Asiatic, and American Company, Limited.

Medical Adviser.
Surgeon-Major J. T. D. Mackenzie, M.D., F.R.C.S.

AGENTS AT BOMBAY :
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, & AMERICAN Co., Limited.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
TO LEAVE ABOUT 6th DECEMBER.

THE well-known and favourite Steamer STRATHCLYDE, 1,951 Tons, Captain Eaton, will be despatched, from Bombay, as above. She has very superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a Steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO LIVERPOOL.................... Rs. 500, exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 27th October 1875.

MASONIC BALL in honour of the VISIT of H. R. H. THE GRAND MASTER OF ENGLAND will take place on THURSDAY, 11th November 1875. Early application is necessary to

THE GRAND SECRETARY,
Waverley Hotel.

RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—THE DINNER to the "UNITED SERVICES" will take place at 3 o'clock P. M. on THURSDAY, the 11th of November next, at the MUNDWA, ESPLANADE.

We are requested by Major PRENDERGAST WALSH, Honorary Secretary to the Entertainment Committee, to state that he will be glad to receive as soon as possible the names of Gentlemen who are willing to help the Committee by carving joints, &c., &c., and generally assisting upon the abovementioned occasion.

Letters to be addressed to

MAJOR WALSH, at Byculla.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the GOODS, CHATTELS, RIGHTS and CREDITS of RAHIMBHOY ALLOOBHOY, deceased.

HIRBAEE, Widow of the said deceased........Applicant.

An APPLICATION has been made by the above-named applicant to the High Court of Bombay for the GRANT to her as such Widow as aforesaid of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the above-named deceased, and all persons concerned therein, are hereby apprised of the same. Dated this 27th day of October 1875.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Attorneys for the said Applicant.

THE ALBERT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from THIS DAY till the 6th November 1875, (both days inclusive.)

DINSHAW MANOCKJEE,
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Albert Mills Company, Limited.

Bombay, 27th October 1875.

THE FRERE SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 33 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of November 1875, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To pass the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June 1875.

2nd, To appoint Directors in place of all the Directors who retire in accordance to the Clause 83 of the Article of Association of the Company.

3rd. To elect Auditors and to fix their remuneration. And notice is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held on the same day and place after the disposal of the business above set forth for the purpose of confirming the following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the said Company held on SATURDAY, the 23rd day of October 1875 :—

1st—"That the Directors be and they are hereby authorised to acquire or purchase through Kessowjee Naik, Esq., in consideration of Rupees (7) seven lacs all the said Kessowjee Naik's right, title, and interest in the piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Chinchpoogly, being a portion of land belonging to the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited, and on which piece of land the Building known as the "Nursey Sett Mill" is now in course of erection, subject from the date of assignment to the Company, to the payment by the Company of the rent and performance of the covenants and conditions under which the said Kessowjee Naik holds the said piece of land from the Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited. And to purchase also for the said considerations from the said Kessowjee Naik the Mill in course of erection and which has been almost finished and in which machineries have been fixed and still fixing, and the said Kessowjee Naik is to complete and make ready for use and in working order, the Mill Building, Bungalow, Weaving Shed, and Out-houses being erected on such land, with the necessary Wells and Tanks, Water-courses and Appurtenances suited to a Building for a Spinning and Weaving Mill to contain about 19,000 spindles, 200 power Looms, and 50 Hand Looms, together with the Boilers, Engines, Machinery, and Apparatus necessary for the proper working of a Spinning and Weaving Mill containing about 19,000 Spindles, 200 power Looms, and 50 Hand Looms, and which the said Kessowjee Naik has agreed, for the said considerations, to build, fit out and complete at his own proper costs, charges, and expenses in all things and to sell, assign, and hand over in working order. And that it shall be lawful for the said Directors, or any two of them, to enter on behalf of the Company into all such contracts, covenants, and agreements as shall be necessary or expedient for effecting and completing the above objects." And make such payment or payments on account of the said consideration money as to them may appear advisable under the circumstances

2nd—"That the Directors be and they are hereby restricted from calling up further capital than to the extent of Rs. 150 on each share."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 27th October 1875.

WINES, &c., FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNES.

FROM PERINET & FILS, REIMS.

Gold Foil, Dry	Rs. 30
Carte Blanche	„ 45

FROM A. COLLIN, CHALONS.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 30
Cabinet, very superior	„ 36

CLARETS.

DIRECT FROM G. PRELLER & Co., BORDEAUX.

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 8
Christoly	„ 10
Lormont	„ 12
Chablis & Haut Barsac	„ 15

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped	Rs. 24 per dozen
L. BECHADE'S superior & pure COGNAC	„ 18 „
BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, in splendid condition	Rs. 5-8 Annas per dozen.
DUTCH BEER, light, wholesome, and sound	Rs. 5 „

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.,
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay :—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOGCART AND ARAB HORSE for IMMEDIATE SALE TO-DAY for Rs. 250 at No. 86, Girgaum Road, the owner leaving Bombay at once.

PIANO.—A fine-toned PIANO, in Handsome Mahogany Case, For Sale, Rs. 450. Wm. WATSON and Co., 24 Apollo Street.

CUMBALLA HILL—TO LET, FURNISHED, the HOUSE in the occupation of Mr. BROMLEY. Apply at Mr. BROMLEY'S Office, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME LANDAU by Laurie and Marner, with a pair of BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSES, about 17 hands high. Apply to Mr. BROMLEY, Cumballa Hill, or No. 8, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE.—A Stylish ENGLISH-BUILT PHAETON, suitable for one Horse or a Pair. The Carriage is in Excellent Condition. Address "CRAG DHU," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE—A PAIR of HANDSOME BLACK PONIES, broken to double and single Harness, one of them up to great weight. Price Rs. 500 Also a GREY DECCANEE TAT, very fast, and a good fencer, goes well in single harness. Price Rs. 200. Apply to H. R. H., care of this Paper.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.

From H. and C. Balaresque, Bordeaux.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 per doz.
Vray Canon	„ 18 „
Chateau Leoville	„ 22 „
Chateau Lafitte	„ 26 „

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co's.	Rs. 5-0 per dozen quarts.
GERMAN BAVARIAN BEER, in Cases of 2 dozen pints, at	„ 3-8 „ „

WINES.

Arrival per S. S. James C. Stevenson.

HOCKS G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN,
Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Liebfraunmilch	Rs. 22 per doz.
Steinwein	„ 22 „
Laubenheimer	„ 16 „

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED FOR HALF A CENTURY.

CLARET :
Fine Bordeaux ;
An excellent Cup Wine,
Cash Per doz. Quarts Rs. 9-8-0.

CLARET :
Petit Medoc ;
A sound agreeable Breakfast Wine,
Cash Per doz. Quarts Rs. 12-0.

CLARET :
Medoc ;
A very superior Breakfast Wine,
Cash Per doz. Quarts Rs. 15-0.
Cash Per doz. Pints Rs. 9-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Lagrange ;
An excellent Dinner Wine,
Cash Per doz. Quarts Rs. 20.
Cash Per doz. Pints Rs. 11.

CLARET :
Chateau La Rose ;
A very fine full-bodied Dinner Wine,
Cash per dozen Quarts Rs 25-0.
Cash per dozen Pints Rs. 14-0.

CLARET :
Chateau Margaux ;
A Rich, old, and very fragrant wine,
Cash per dozen Quarts Rs. 30-0.
Cash per dozen Pints Rs. 16-0.

The superior characters of the above Wines are so well known as to render superfluous any further recommendation than that the quality of RECENT CONSIGNMENTS fully maintains the reputation acquired by previous supplies.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA. AND POONA.

TRUNKS, BAGS & PORTMANTEAUS.

ASQUITH & CO. supply the above of the very Best London Manufacture only, and they can, with confidence, recommend them to Travellers, guaranteeing them strength and durability, combined with lightness and security.

For description of Article, Size, and Price see as follows :—

	Inches.	Cash.	Credit.
Gent's Overland Trunks, best Japanned Canvas, with Strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	27 30 33 36	25 0 28 0 31 0 34 0	28 0 31 0 34 0 38 0
Extra Quality, best Dull Canvas, very strong, Stout-bound Edges. The best Trunk procurable	30 33	35 0 38 0	39 0 43 0
Trays, fitting the above, can be had at each		3 8	4 0
Ladies' Overland Trunks, fitted with Tray, upper Compartment and Moveable Millinery Division, very strong	33 36	50 0 55 0	56 0 62 0
Cabin Bags, best Japanned Canvas, opening full space at top, with Linen Tray, very compact and strong	24	37 0	41 0
Railway Companions, to fit Under-seat, wide and flat, best Brown Leather Shirt Case and Morocco Pocket. A very durable and useful article	18 20 22 24	20 0 22 0 24 0 26 0	23 0 25 0 27 0 29 0
Railway Portmanteaus, fitted as above, best Japanned Canvas, Brass Tumbler Lock	16 18 20 22	12 8 14 8 16 8 18 8	14 0 16 8 18 8 21 0
Best Dull Canvas, extra strong, fitted with extra pair Luggage Straps, and Lever Lock	24 26	29 0 32 0	33 0 36 0
Portmanteaux. Brown Tanned Canvas, a very strong and durable article and well suited for Rough Wear, fitted with strong outside Straps, and best Brass Lever Lock	22 24 27 33	28 0 31 0 35 0 41 0	31 0 35 0 40 0 46 0
Air-tight Cases, Suitable for Uniform best Japanned Block Tin fitted with Handles, strong Lock and Bolts	24 26 28 31	26 0 28 0 35 0 40 0	29 0 32 0 41 0 45 0

	Inches.	Cash.	Credit.
Best Solid Leather Portmanteaux. The best and strongest made, Turned Edges, Copper Revited, will last for years	27 30	50 0 56 0	56 0 61 0
Hat Compendium, best Japanned Canvas, with moveable fittings for Helmet, or other use upper than Compartment		22 0	25 0
The Celebrated Gladstone Bag, best Enamelled Ox-hide, very tight and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock and pair Wrapper Straps	20 22 24	32 0 36 0 40 0	36 0 40 0 45 0
The Gladstone Bag, Stained Ox-hide, the best article procurable	22 24	40 0 45 0	45 0 50 0
Black Hide Hand Bags, lined with Dark Leather, Patent Spring Tumbler Lock		15 8	17 8
Brief or Paper Bags, from		10 0	11 8
Cash or Courier Bags, made of best Tanned Canvas Strap passing under bottom, to give extra security		8 8 9 8 11 8	9 8 11 0 13 0
Same make as above, best Brown Leather		11 8	13 0
Soiled Linen Bags, stout Canvas, fitted with Lock Frame		4 12 5 12	5 8 6 8
The "Sandringham" Dressing Bag, elegantly and beautifully fitted with every article necessary for the Tourist or Traveller. The dressing and writing fittings are most conveniently arranged and a large space is available for stowing Kit		350 0	400 0
The "Oxford" Dressing Bag, made on the principle of the "Gladstone," beautifully fitted with every Dressing requisite, the whole of which can be bodily removed and placed on a table to suit the convenience or taste of the Traveller		175 0	220 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 AND 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
IMPORTER OF CHEROOTS, CIGARS, AND TOBACCOS.

Real Havannah Cigars.

SELECTED BY SPECIAL AGENTS AT HAVANNAH.

		Rs. a.
BELINDA LONDRES	per 100	19 0
REGALIAS BRITANNICA	„	20 0
MUNDO de COLON CONCHAS	„	21 0
FLOR do FUMAR	„	22 0
ULTRAMARINA LONDRES	„	22 0
CAROLINA FL. FINA CONCHAS	„	24 0
FLOR de MOREYRA LONDRES	„	27 0
MANCO de LEPANTO LONDRES	„	27 0
SOCIEDAD CONCHAS	„	28 0
FLOR de MOREYRA REG.	„	30 0
RIO SELLA REGALIAS	„	35 0

Manilla Cigars and Cheroots.

OF EXCEPTIONALLY FINE BRANDS.

		Rs. a.
IMPERIALS	per box of 125	21 0
CABALLEROS	„ „	17 0
VEGUEROS	„ „	18 0
"CAVITE" CIGARS No. 1.	per 1,000	90 0
Do. do. do.	in boxes of 50	5 0
"CAVITE" CIGARS No. 2.	per 1,000	65 0
Do. do. do.	in boxes of 100	7 0
"CAVITE" CHEROOTS No. 2,	per 1,000	65 0
Do. do. do.	in boxes of 100	7 0
CIGARS No. 3	per 1,000	35 0

INDIAN CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

DINDIGUL CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Of Selected Tobacco, specially prepared for J. Neuberg.

	Rs. a.
No. 1...... per 1000, Rs. 25 ; per box of 100	3 0
No. 2...... „ „ 22 „ „	2 8
No. 3...... „ „ 18 „ „	2 0

HAVANNAH SHAPE (Mr. N.'s own brand) per 1,000, Rs. 24 ; per box of 100 Rs. 2 10

THE WELL-KNOWN FAVOURITE

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Prepared under special superintendence from the finest Tobacco.

	per 1,000, Rs.	per box of	Rs. a.
"INDIANA" CIGARS.	22	100	2 8
"LONG COMMONS" Cheroots	18	100	2 2

COCONADA CHEROOTS.

Specially Selected and Packed.

	per 1,000, Rs.	per box of	Rs. a.
OFFICE	12	200	2 12
BURMAHS	13	100	1 8
BABINGTON	15	„	1 12
LEISURE HOURS	18	„	2 2
DOLLY VARDENS	22	„	2 8

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

LATEST IMPROVEMENT.

DAWSON'S MUSTER, PRIME SELECTED
Packed in boxes of 100, per 1,000 Rs. 20 ; per 100 ....Rs. 2 4

Dawson's No. 1, Selected.
Packed in boxes of 100, per 1,000 Rs. 17 ; per 100 ....Rs. 2 0

THOMPSON'S MUSTER, PRIME SELECTED.
Packed in boxes of 100, per 1,000 Rs. 20 ; per 100 ....Rs. 2 4

Thompson's No. 1, Selected.
Packed in boxes of 100, per 1,000 Rs. 17 ; per 100 ....Rs. 2 0

DAWSON'S MUSTER, No. 1, in bulk ....per 1,000 Rs. 15 0
THOMPSON'S MUSTER, No. 1, in bulk ....per 1,000 Rs. 15 0
MADURA MUSTER, No. 1 prime, in bulk.......... per 1,000 Rs. 24 0

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS.

"PRINCIPES" in boxes of 100, per 1,000 Rs. 20 ; per 100 ....Rs. 2 4
"FAVORITA" in boxes of 100, per 1,000 Rs. 22 ; per 100 ....Rs. 2 8
"REGALIAS ELEGANTE" in boxes of 100, per 1,000 Rs. 25 ; per 100..........Rs. 3 0

Mr. NEUBERG, being anxious to supply his Constituents with the very best Cigars at Moderate Prices, has engaged Agents in the Tobacco-growing Districts of considerable experience, with whose co-operation he trusts to bring the manufacture of Indian Cigars to the highest perfection of which they are susceptible.

SAMPLES OF CHEROOTS FORWARDED POST FREE ON APPLICATION.
A liberal Discount allowed to purchasers of large quantities.

TOBACCOS.

BEYNON STOCKEN AND SON'S
CELEBRATED TOBACCOS.

GOLDEN LEAF, BIRD'S EYE, in ½ lb. Tins	Rs. 2 0 per tin.
SMOKING MIXTURE, in ½ lb. Tins	„ 2 4 ditto
STOCK EXCHANGE MIXTURE, in ½ lb. Tins	„ 2 4 ditto
HONEY DEW VIRGINIA, in ½ lb. Tins	„ 2 0 ditto

WILLS' BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
In ¼ lb. Tins, Rs. 1 per tin.

THOMAS BEARS' TOBACCO.

SMOKING MIXTURE in ¼ lb. Tins	Rs. 1 0 per tin.
IMPERIAL MIXTURE	„ 1 0 „
LATAKIA	„ 1 0 „

Mr. NEUBERG'S
Cut Golden Leaf and Honey Dew Mixture.
In 1 lb. Tins, Rs. 3-4 per Tin.

AMERICAN TOBACCOS.
OF THE FINEST BRANDS.

GOLDEN BLOCK	Rs. 3 0 per lb
HONEY DEW	„ 2 8 „
CAVENDISH	„ 1 8 „

Note.—Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash.

CIGARETTES OF BEST TURKISH TOBACCO.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF REAL MEERSCHAUM PIPES, BY DIRECT IMPORTATION FROM VIENNA.

BRIARWOOD PIPES, OF ASSORTED PATTERNS.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLAY PIPES.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED,

THE following FIRST CLASS PHOTOGRAPHS of THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES are just to hand, artistically taken and beautifully printed, and are offered at the following very reasonable prices :—

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CABINET portraits (large heads) in plain dress	each Rs.	3 0
Do. do. in uniform three quarter length plain	„	2 8
Do. do. do. do. colored	„	3 0
Do. do. in full masonic costume, plain	„	2 0
Do. do. do. do. colored	„	3 0
CARTE DE VISITE portraits (large heads) in plain dress	„	1 4
Do, do. vignettes in uniform	„	0 12

H. R. H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

CABINET portraits, very Excellent	„	2 8
Do. do. "The Princess and her Sons"	„	2 8
Do. do. "The Princess and daughters"	„	2 8
Do. do. "The children only"	„	2 8
Do. do. "Family group—The Queen of Denmark, The Princess of Wales and children, and the Princess Thyra"	„	2 8
CARTE DE VISITE portraits, The Princess and children	„	1 4
Do. do. The Princess of Wales, (vignettes)	„	0 12

EXPECTED SHORTLY.

Portraits of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, nearly life-size, in full masonic dress as M. W. G. M. framed in a massive frame, adorned with masonic emblems, &c. Price Rs. 115.

One copy of this has already been bespoken by Mr. "BOMONJEE CURSETJEE BHANDOOPWALLA," *for presentation to the Lodge of which he is a member.*

Also Portraits of THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES, same size as above, in plainer frames, at lower princes.

Arrival of the above will be duly announced. Orders can be registered to "arrive."

THACKER, VINING AND COMPANY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

Invite attention to their Large and Choice Stock of
COATINGS, WHIP CORDS, TROWSERINGS, RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS, SHETLAND SPUNS, ETC.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	Rs. 30 to 45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished	Rs. 35 to 40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth	Rs. 43 to 50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted, Rs. 20 to	25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to	18 0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trowsers	27 8
Blue Serge, the Finest Quality, Wool Dyed, Double Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	30 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete	Rs. 90 0
Do. Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trowsers	23 0
White Marsella Vest	8 8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Light Overcoats	Rs. 20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trowsers	30 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	Rs. 30 to 40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling made from Fancy Angolas	from Rs. 18 to 30 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherd's, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair	from Rs. 11-8 to 17 8

DRILL TROWSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trowsers, thoroughly shrunk, per pair	4 0
Real White American Drill	5 8
Fancy striped, Drill, per pair	from Rs. 6-8 to 7 0
Brown Holland, per pair	5 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trowsers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trowsers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trowsers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trowsers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine and far less bulky than the old Kuremmbund.	3 to 3 4

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

Special attention is given to this Department. We beg to draw attention to the Large Variety of Materials, the Superior Fit and Finish.

	Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached, cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear each	6 8
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk each	6 8
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, Warranted fast colour each	5 0
Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs each	4 0
Badham's Superfine Longcloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts each	5 0
The above, with Extra Supr Long Cloth Long Cloth, made as above, Cambric Front and Cuffs each	3 12
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem Stitched and embroidered each	7 8 to 9 8
Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes each	9 0
Wove, or Printed Flannels plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk each	8 8
Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, Neat Stripes each	11 0

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement free on applciation.

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Shirts-makers, Civil, Military and Navil Outfitters,
23, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,

WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.
BRANCH DEPOT, BOMBAY,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, NEAR BOLTON & Co.,
where Letters may be addressed.
AGENCY IN POONA :
A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.

VISIT OF H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BOMBAY

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

HAS much pleasure in announceing the arrival and opening of a splendid assortment of MILLINRERY, &c., which is now on view at her Millinery Establishment, also Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid Gloves—White, Black and Coloured.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

N. B.—Mrs. LAKE begs to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Out-stations that she is now registering Orders for Dresses, &c.

Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by Remittances or reference for Payment in Bombay, to save delay or disappointment.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
27th OCTOBER 1875.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS,

ESTABLISHED 1864.
SOUNDY & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF BAND INSTRUMENTS,
PIANOFORTES, AMERICAN ORGANS, HARMONIUMS,
and every description of Musical Instrument and appurtenance.
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

WALKER & CO.'S FANCY GOODS BAZAAR,

IS OPEN DAILY FROM 9 P. M. TO 6 P. M.

A splendid stock of Fancy Goods, suitable for Birthday or Wedding Presents to select from.

AN INSPECTION IS INVITED.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 27TH OCT. 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales, and this morning's market opened dull, probable sales, 10,000 bales, actual imports 4,000 bales. Prices yesterday, according to Reuter's list, were unaltered with the one exception of Fair Bengals which were ⅛d. per lb. lower.

The depression at the moment is accounted for by the heavy receipts at the American ports, and so long as they continue to show the increase compared with last year which they now do, we cannot look for Liverpool assuming a different tone. The figures up to date are as follows:

	1875	1874	1873	1872
Tuesday's Receipts......	31,000	24,000	16,000	24,000
Four days' do	93,000	77,000	56,000	61,000
Tl Receipts since 1st Sept.	666,000	583,000	437,000	589,000

In New York yesterday both Mid. Uplands on the spot and futures were quoted ⅛c. per lb. lower. Gold had advanced from 115 to 115¼, and Exchange on London from dlrs. 4·80½ to dlrs. 4·80 per £ Sterling.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market yesterday was reported quiet, but steady at unchanged prices.

Coffee in London was dull and drooping at a decline of 1s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil and Seeds were unaltered.

Consols this morning were quoted at 94⅛. French Rentes at 105.

IN STERLING EXCHANGE to-day there has been nothing or next to nothing doing, but rates so far as they go are undoubtedly easier. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9d.	13-16 per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 10d.	1 1-32 „
Credits	3 „	1s. 10⅛	„ „
Documents	3 „	1s. 10d.	5-16 „

On Calcutta and in Government Paper no business is reported, and rates are nominally unaltered.

The SHARE MARKET is closed for the holidays, and the COTTON and Piece Goods Markets are virtually the same.

FREIGHTS are perhaps a shade steadier to-day for steamers, but £1-10 is still the quoted rate. By sail there is nothing doing and rates are quite nominal.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 p.ct	Agra Bank	95
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,380
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	680
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. & China	260
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	210
40,000	20	all	5 p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	107
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	492½

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,475
200	2,000	1,100	50 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	700
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,100
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	725
155	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	470
1,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	310
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	90
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	825 xd
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	75
500	1,880	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,300
500	300	all	Nil.	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	110
352	1,000	all	100 ps	East India Press Co.	1,125
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,050
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	360
300	500	all	100 ps	French Pres Co.	385
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
3,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	360
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	.	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	650
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co	525 xd
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	375 xd
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,000
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	800

*Per share, for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
600	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,75
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,4
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,425
900	1,000	all	70*	Bombay United	995
2 400	150	150	10*	Broach Mills	135
900	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	700
2,800	2,000	all	100p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	840
1,500	1,250	all	100p.s	Fleming S. W. Co.	840
1,400	1,000	all	80ps*	Great Eastern	915
700	1,000	all	60p.s	Hindustan S. W. Co.	900
750	1,000	all	65p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	955
...	...	800	...	Khandeish Spinning	775
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	800
...	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	825
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,045
1,050	1,000	all	100ps*	Morarjee Spinning	1,040
4,000	625	all	40ps*	Oriental	635
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	625
110	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	920
500	1,000	250	125ps	Do. do. 1/4 share.	235

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	[illegible]	all	60	Colaba Land Co	1,105
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	2,000	2 000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	550
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	195

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
...	£20	218·3·0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	254
...	£20	103·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	32
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£48	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,560
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	65
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	625
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	140xd
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	84
4,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	23
1,990	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	390
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	35

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date L'dation.			
..	96	119¼	...	China	Bank of	1
...	...	...	...	ia Bank	East Ind	1

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. J. C. STEVENSON, 1,543 tons, Captain C Staker, arrived in harbour yesterday from London (September 12th), calling at Plymouth, Malta, Port Said and Suez, via the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. and Mrs. Davies, Master Welling, Mrs. Mannes, Master Holland, Miss Baird, five natives, Mr. Alikhan and two ladies, Mr. Mick, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Williams, and Mr. Cousin.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	J. C. Stevenson(s)	Staker	London, Sept 12.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
22	Tse Kya Yeen Byan (s)	Brown	Rangoon, Oct 13.
23	City of Mecca(s)	Anderson	Glasgow, Sept 9.
	Sir J. Lawrence(s)	Baldwin	Chandbally, Oct 22.
	Lady Ruthven	Welsh	Greenock, June 30.

Oct. DEPARTURES.

Australia(s)..........

Hankow (s)..........

Syria(s)..........

Cartsburn..........

23 Conqueror..........

John Starr..........

DAILY IMPORTS—OCTOBER 27.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Europa s, 400 casks pale ale, B and A Hormusjee.
Phrenologist, 10 cases medicine, Ardaseer Nowrojee.
Atalanta s, 3 cases silver plate glass, Sorabjee Nowrojee.
Clive s, 1 616 iron pipes, The B Gas Company; 5 bags sodawater corks, Sawyer and Co.
Caradoc s, 1,000 casks alum, Moorarjee Natha.
Guy Mannering s, 100 bundles rod iron, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 10 barrels soft soap, M M Mody and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Caradoc s, 500 barrels alum, Toolseedass Khimjee.
Timor s, 48 cases champagne and cognac, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Agra s, 30 cases champagne, W Watson and Co; 16 cases brandy, Hugh D Fisher and Co.
Good Hope s, 10 cases medicine, Ardaseer Nowrojee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Europa s, 17 casks white paint, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co.

FROM MELBOURNE.

Pera s, 2 cases tobacco, Killick, Nixon and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Selene, 45 bales cotton, Heerslall Chimonram; 315 bales coir yarn, Talub Arbee; 1,310 bundles coir rope, and 1,670 bundles coir yarn, S Gulalchund.
Europa s, 3,100 bags linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 75 bales wool, Nursey Khattow; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 40 bales cotton, Muthoordass Vithuldass; 1,200 bags wheat, Knoop and Co; 45 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 45 bales wool, Callianjee Govindjee; 800 bags wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 4,900 bundles coir yarn, and 110 coils coir rope, Canjee Lilladhur; 25 bales wool, Ramchunder.
Atalanta s, 2,400 dholls coir yarn, Maisy Moorjee.
Coomassee s, 7,800 dholls coir yarn, Rapsy Amerchund; 42 bundles horns, Kader Esmail.

FOR LONDON.

Indus s, 940 bags poppy seed, S Tyebjee and Co; 200 bundles horns, 3 cases mother o' pearl shells, and 7 bundles fishmaws, Nanseebhoy Allarakhia.

FOR TRIESTE.

Delhi s, 350 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s, 14 bales woollen carpets, C Grondona; 5 boxes silver coins, The French Bank; 200 bags teel seed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 650 bags gingelly seed, S Tyebjee and Co.
Delhi s, 7 bundles woollen carpets, W Nicol and Co.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 5 bales hides, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Delhi s, 60 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Avoca s, 73 bales cotton, Goolam Hoosen Jan Mohamed; 37 bales twist, Hassonbhoy Thavur and Co; 98 bales cotton, Hajee Essack Ellias; 70 bales twist, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy.
Adria s, 6 packages black raisin, Hajee Ebram Fuckeer Mamed; 35 packages red raisin, Goolam Hoosen Jan Mahamed; 56 bales twist, E D Sassoon; 11 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Meeralibhoy Dama; 50 bales twist, Vulubdass Manuck, chund; 3 cases sharkfins and 6 bags galls, Mirally Nuthoo; 40 cases broken glass, 77 packages fishmaws and sharkfins and 40 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 89 packages sharkfins and fishmaws, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 160 cwts sandalwood, S N Talatee; 3 cases cambaystone, Futtaybhoy Amejbhoy.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 25.

Salmon, Captain, Bombay Pol Dept, on duty, from Kattywar.
Schneider, Colonel, Bombay Pol Dept, on duty, from Kolapore.

OCTOBER 26.

Disbrowe, Lieut Col, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty from Panwell.
Louis, Lieut Col, Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Surat.

OCTOBER 27.

Davies, Surgeon, Bengal A M D, on leave, from England.
Bell, Captain, Bombay Brigade Major, on duty, from Deesa.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 27.

Fairtlough, Major, Madras H M's 48th Regt, on leave, to Bellary.
Hervey, Lieut, Bombay H M's 83rd Regt, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 23.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr W C Midwinter, Offg Asst Comr, 3rd grade, in British Burma, to officiate as Asst Comr, 2nd grade, with effect from the 21st July last.

Lt F D Raikes, Asst Comr, 4th grade, to officiate as Asst Comr, 3rd grade, vice Mr Midwinter.

Lt A C Talbot, Bl S C, received charge of the office of Secy to the Board of Examiners at Calcutta from Capt H S Jarrett on the forenoon of the 7th inst.

The Hon E C Bayley, C S I, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Govr Genl of India, reported his return to India on the forenoon of the 21st inst from the leave of absence granted to him on the 28th April last.

In place of Mr Auckland Colvin, who was deputed in Notification No 1410, dated the 10th ultimo, to be a Member of the Commission appointed to investigate the disturbances which have recently occurred in the Poona and Ahmednagar Dist of the Bombay Presidency, Mr C W Carpenter of the Bengal Civil Service is appointed to be a Member of the said Commission.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

In modification of the notification in this Dept, No 298, dated the 17th ultimo, the services of Lt F R deWolski, R E, late in charge of the Wire Tramway, Mayo Salt Mines, are replaced at his own request at the disposal of the P W Dept with effect from the 26th idem.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following extract from List No 19, dated 24th Sept 1875 of Military Officers of the Bengal Establishment, permitted to return to duty and granted extension of leave, received from the India Office, is published for general information:—

Permitted to return—Capt T J Quin, Capt A E Downing, Lt-Col E J McNair, Surg R Jameson, Capt H M Pratt, Capt H R Spearman, Maj H F Blair, Capt F W Macmullen, Lt-Genl Sir C Reid, K C B, Surg R Harvey, Capt R P Davis, Maj D Robertson, and Col J J Hume.

Granted extension of leave—Lt-Col A D Vanrenen, 6th months sick certificate.

The Hon the President in Council is pleased to notify the following appointment in the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

ASSENSOLE AND RANEEGUNGE COMPANIES.

To be Honorary Chaplain—The Revd Robert John Langford, M A.

Honv Lt and Asst Commissary Henry Telfer, of the Ordnance Commissariat Dept, is allowed leave of absence for six months, with effect from the 3rd Nov 1875, or from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lt Alexander John Forsyth Reid, of the Bl S C, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Military Works, Lucknow Division, Dept P W, for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt D J Stewart, of the General List Infantry, Qr Mr, 3rd Regt of N I, date of arrival at Fort William, 10th Oct 1875.

Capt E Stedman, of the Bl S C, Wing Officer, 24th (Punjab) Regt of N I, date of arrival at Fort William, 11th Oct 1875.

The undermentioned officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Lt-Col A K Comber, of the Bl S C, G G O No 232 of 1875, per Peshawur, 22nd April 1875, from Calcutta.

Lt-Col (Bt Col) E T Dalton, C S I, of the Bl S C, G G O No 381 of 1875, per China, 11th June 1875, from Bombay.

Capt C R Pennington, of the Bl S C, G G O No 805 of 1875, per Trinacria, 7th Oct 1875, from Bombay.

The services of Surg W Harvey, of the Medl Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

With reference to P W Dept Notification No 363 (Establishment), dated 13th Aug 1875, the services of Maj J T Twigge, Royal Engrs, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bl S C from the date specified subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lt Hesketh Broderick Prichard, of the 2nd Battalion, 25th Foot, Offg 2nd Wing Subn, 24th (Punjab) Regt of N I, 25th Sept 1874.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Maj (Bt Lt-Col) Francis Edward Archibald Chamier, of the Bl S C, Depy Comr, 1st grade, Oudh, for two years under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 31st Oct 1875.

The services of the undermentioned officer are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, with effect from 1st Nov 1875, for special duty in connection with the expected visit of H R H the Prince of Wales:—

Capt R H Grant, R A, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, and Offg Asst Qr Mr Genl.

The Hon the President in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Qr Mr Genl's Dept—Capt the Hon C Dutton, 85th Foot, on special duty at Army Head Quarters, to officiate as Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, with effect from 1st Novr 1875, during the absence on special duty of Capt R H Grant, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, and Offg Asst Qr Mr Genl, or until further orders.

The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

Directing Lt G S Mainguy, Subn, No 3 Horse Light Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, to assume Command of the Battery and charge of the Magazine at Hingoli, on the departure to Bombay on leave preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe on medical certificate, of Capt E F Cambier.

Capt W A Roberts, R H A, is appointed during the ensuing cold season Remount Agent under the orders of the Special Stud Commission to purchase horses at up-country stations and fairs.

The services of Lt-Col (Bt Col) E S Jackson, Bl Infantry, 2nd class Asst, Stud Dept, and 1st class Vety Surg J B W Skoulding, R A, attached to the Stud Dept, are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Beahan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, N-W Provinces, Irrigation Branch, is dismissed from the service of Govt.

Mr P McKenzie, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Branch, is, as a special case, promoted to the Engr Establishment in the rank of Asst Engr, 3rd grade.

Mr G Hawkes is appointed to the P W Dept as a Storekeeper, 2nd grade, on probation, and posted to the establishment under the Director of State Railways.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mails closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Nov. 1	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Oct. 29	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	„ 29	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	Nov. 13	3 P.M.	No after. pakect.
China	„ 2	4 P.M.	
Mauritius and Reunion	„ 1	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c.	„ 22	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

In supersession of this Office Notice of the 19th May last, it is notified that, as on and after the 4th October next till further notice, the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails will come into operation from the said date:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6 30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices, will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

7 P.M.	7 P.M.
Monday ....Nov. 1	Monday ....Nov. 8

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and allcovers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows:—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas	Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey	8	8	8	0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia	9	4	9	0

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the Contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but as the Steamers touch at Gwader, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

A Mail will be despatched on every *Friday*.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 P.M.	4 P.M.
Tuesday ....Nov. 2	Tuesday ....Nov. 3
„ 16	„ ....Dec. 1

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday........Nov. 13 | Saturday........Dec. 11

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION

Regular Mails.

Monday........Nov. 1.

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

DUFF—October 15th, at Seoni, C. P., the wife of Jekyl Duff, of a daughter.

FLOYED—October 15th, at Dabooguth, via Hauppur, the wife of Overseer T Floyed, of a daughter.

GREENSTREET—October 23rd, at Agra, the wife of Lieutenant W. L. Greenstreet, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

WATT—October 21st, at Chinsurah, the wife of Dr. George Watt, Professor of Botany, Hooghly College, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

EDWARDS—OWNER—October 19th, at St. Thomas's Church, Howrah, by the Revd. D. B Morris, E. J. Edwards to Mary Ellen, only daughter of G. Owner, Esq., Elie, Fifeshire.

WILL BE READY ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 1.

MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

CONTENTS:
MAP OF BOMBAY.
MAP OF INDIA.
VIEW OF BOMBAY.
GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND.
POPULATION.
TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY.
OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.
PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.
STREET DIRECTORY.
CORRECT LIST OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN INHABITANTS OF MALABAR HILL, BREACH CANDY, GRANT ROAD, AND BYCULLA.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

Rates for Advertisements can be learnt on application at the "Gazette" Office.

Advertisements will not be received later than Thursday, the 28th instant.

NOTICE.

THE AIDE-DE-CAMP IN WAITING is directed to notify that there will be a GARDEN PARTY at Government House, Parell, on MONDAY, the 1st November next. Visitors will be received from 5 to 7 P.M.

Government House, Parell,
27th October 1875.

AMERICAN DRILLS.

PEPPERELL DRILLS FOR SALE.
TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

DR. C. F. KHORY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

POLICE ORDER.—As the DEWALEE FESTIVAL is now approaching, the PUBLIC are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person LETS OFF, or THROWS any FIREWORK into or near any Public Street, Road, or Thoroughfare, he will be TAKEN INTO CUSTODY by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to STRICTLY ENFORCE THIS ORDER.

F. H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 21st October 1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1875.

A CORRESPONDENT kindly sends us the following information:—"The Governor *has nothing* "*to do with fixing the precedence* of the Admiral. "It was fixed *by the Queen* when the Indian "Squadron became an Admiral's command. The "order amending the Warrant of 6th May 1871 "runs thus:—'The Commander-in-Chief of "'H. M.'s Naval Forces in India to take rank "'immediately *after* the Commander-in-Chief "'in India, *when not a Member of Council*.' "A reference to the Warrant will show that his "rank as fixed by Her Majesty is immediately "after the 'Ordinary Members of Council, Madras "'and Bombay,' and before the 'Puisne Judges "'of the High Courts.' Admirals Cockburn and "Cumming always took this rank. Admiral "Macdonald brought out a copy of this order, "but apparently thought it gave him rank next to "Lord Napier, which it does not, Lord Napier "taking rank, as Commander-in-Chief and *an* "*extraordinary Member of the Governor-General's* "*Council*, next after the Lieut.-Governors. The "Admiral is now aware of this, and, it is "believed, sees the mistake he was led into." We have no doubt our correspondent is right in his facts, but still we do not think that the 'Bombay Government gave Rear-Admiral Macdonald his proper place after the Members of Council. Of course, according to the amended table of precedence, if the Commanders-in-Chief in India were not also Members of Council, they would have to sit beneath the Members of Council; but, as a matter of fact, it has been hitherto understood that it would be so absurd to place Commanders-in-Chief after Members of Council, and therefore it has always been contrived to make them Members of Council—at all events, we are not aware of an instance where a Commander-in Chief in India has not been a Member of Council also in order to give him rank close upon the Viceroy's. One solution of the difficulty regarding the Admiral would be to secure to him a similar precedence by making him an extraordinary Member of the Viceroy's Council. This would be a dignified and proper position for the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies. We daresay not even Members of Council of the Presidency Governments would contend seriously, looking of course to the general interests of the Empire, that it is the proper thing that the Admiral should follow their coat tails when they are out taking their official walks. We think, indeed, that in virtue of their high position in the British Army or Navy—the two most glorious Services in the world—Commanders-in-Chief in the East Indies should be entitled to rank next to the Governors of Presidencies at the least. No mere local appointment should be required to enable them to assume that position. Her Majesty the Queen will be well advised therefore if in the next table of precedence she issues for India she lays it down distinctly that Commanders-in-Chief shall follow Governors whether they are Members of Council or not. When we fancy we see Admiral Macdonald trotting at the heels of gentlemen like Mr. Rogers, we ask, can absurdity further go? Or can there be any more successful attempt made to lower in these parts of the world the *prestige* of the Admirals of the British Navy?

A CURIOUS instance of the manner in which the law is administered in the Mofussil is shown in the report, by the Madras papers, of a case brought before the native Magistrate at Tripatore, in the Benighted Presidency. It appears from this case that a train on the Madras Railway was recently delayed several hours owing to some of the carriages having got off the line by the engine passing over a bull. It was a mercy that graver consequences did not ensue, and the owner of the bull was summoned to answer for the trespass on the line of his animal. The defence was that the dangerous and defunct beast had been presented some time before as a gift to the gods, and that, in short, as the brute was now what is called a "Sawmy"-bull, the owner was in nowise responsible for his misdeeds. And the worthy Magistrate took the same view of the matter as the defendant and dismissed the case in view of the non-liability conferred by Sawmy. It is further stated that there are numbers of these Sawmy-bulls in the country, which is an agreeable reflection for railway travellers, we should think, when coming within the jurisdiction of Tripatore. Now, what would be said if a European urged such a plea as this in open Court? Suppose a bull or cow to stray upon a line of railway, and damage a quantity of valuable property, and suppose the obnoxious animal to be the beast of a member of the ruling race of the name of Jones, what would be the judgment in the case, we would ask? Undoubtedly the Bench—that seat of wisdom whether black or white—would announce its indignation in becoming terms at Mr. Jones's gross carelessness with regard to his bull, and would further cause him to pay all the costs of the trespass and damage done. It would have been idle or worse for the miserable Jones to have submitted that he had presented the animal in question to the manes of his mother-in-law three weeks previously. Contempt of Court and its punishment would indubitably have followed on such a paltry evasion of responsibility; but then, to be sure, it makes a vast difference in India, in the eyes of the Law, whether a man's name be Ramasawmy or Jones.

Judgments of the kind here mentioned are by no means infrequent, we believe, in Mofussil Courts; but of all their singularities the greatest is the deduction made by the natives therefrom, that there is one law for the European, another for the native, meaning that the white man is specially favoured at the expense of his coloured fellow subject. No one but a native could possibly deduce such a fiction from facts, and yet, despite the often ridiculous weakness of our executive officers in pandering to the silly prejudices and gross superstitions of the Indian people, there is no article of faith more firmly grasped by the averge native than that he has not justice done to him in the same measure as the European. Of course, this comes of indulgence. It is the story of the child over again who, not contented with the concession of being permitted to dine with his parents off the saddle, must needs have the dish put down on the floor to ride upon it. The more the natives of India get the more they want, and until we transform them into Europeans and white men—a feat manifestly impracticable—they will not even affect the satisfaction they should feel with a rule benign in many matters beyond their deserts. Regard Government's tolerance of some of the most inconvenient of their superstitions as an instance in point. We stretch the laws, or the natives are permitted to stretch them for themselves, in order to conserve nuisances that are flavored with the odour of sanctity. Sawmy-bulls—odious creatures, dangerous to life and property—are permitted to stray over lines of railway and to place our lives in peril because the mild Hindoo entertains a pious affection far the brute; and in certain parts of the country beef cannot be procured, or peafowl shot, or monkeys driven out of gardens, in deference to the superstitions of the people on the subject. Now, for our own part, we suspect the sincerity of religious convictions which can disown the proprietorship of a Brahminee Bull when it suits the owner to do so. All these superstitions and absurdities are chiefly valued by the leaders of the people for the influence they afford them over Government. The British Government is strong, they say, but not so strong as the Brahmins, and, in truth, there are times when it would almost seem as if the Brahmins ruled the India Office. Brahminee Bulls, the many feasts of the native Calendar, and such things are outward and visible signs to the people of the subjection of Government to their priests; and it is a matter of wonder to men of a thoughtful turn of mind that a great Government such as ours should wink at nuisances among the natives which would be severely punished were they perpetrated by Europeans. Of course, it is not meant that the Government should interfere with the religious worship of the people. We allow them at such feasts as the Hoolee, the Dussera, and Mohurrum to commit the most shocking obsceneties, to annoy respectable householders, and to alarm the whole country just as they please; but a line for these things should be drawn somewhere, and we would certainly draw it for the natives at offences for which their European fellow subjects would receive condemnation and punishment in Court.

Another phase of this Sawmy-bull business is worth noticing. We do not know who or what the native Magistrate of Tripatore may be. He may be a Mussulman, or a Hindoo, or a Jew, for anything we know of him; but, whatever he is, it would appear from the report of the case that "Sawmy" was not without its influence on him. Sawmy accounted for the trespass, for the disaster of the locomotive, the delay of the mails, and everything. Sawmy was a Court of Appeal whose decision there was no disputing; and if this Sawmy is the tutelary divinity of the native gentlemen whom we are educating for the administration of the law in India, then all we can say is Sawmy and Justice are not likely to go well together. We may have to alter the law to suit the religious views of the native Bench, and lower its proverbial strong arm before bulls, pigs, and all such brutes as the Judge and prisoner entertain scruples or prejudices about. Perhaps it is altered for us already, and by the native Bench itself, without our knowing it. There are thousands of Courts and places in Mofussil India on which the eyes of the Press are never thrown, and where comparative immunity is enjoyed by the local Dogberries for any absurdity in their judgments. It would be interesting to learn all that goes on in these jungle Temples of Justice as seen with the eyes of a native, and heard with his ears too. Perhaps all is square and above board, perhaps it is not; any way no anxious inquirer is likely to receive much useful information from Court officials on the subject. It is in the scheme of economy and of paternal administration to give the people cheap Justice through the mouth-pieces of half educated native Magistrates, and, we presume, the economy of the plan, it is considered, must cover its errors. On the whole, however, we should think that India had little reason to feel satisfied with it.

There is one point more worth consideration in this case. The Prince of Wales will be shortly among us, and perhaps travel at express speed on the Madras Railway. May good fortune attend His Royal Highness in the perilous vicinity of Tripatore. The Prince has travelled over some dangerous lines in his time, but hardly any less encouraging than that on which we are told *numbers* of Sawmy-bulls roam with impunity. It would be well, then, if something could be done to prevent these bulls of Bashan from encompassing His Royal Highness round about. Alligators, elephants, tigers and ordinary cattle have all been known to stray on Indian railways, but never in the sacred character assumed by the bulls of Tripatore. Wolves in sheep's clothing is no name for such brutes, and we warn the native Magistrate, whose judgment we discuss, that, if he thinks to get up a nice little private Juggernauth at his door with bulls and travellers mixed up pell-mell in it, he had better wait for the diversion until after the Prince of Wales has passed his jurisdiction. It is quite right to calculate upon the endurance of the Englishman in India and his disfavour with the ruling powers. A guard, or driver, or ordinary English passenger, more or less, signifies little in comparison with the sanctity of a Brahminee Bull, but there is another Bull by name John who would scarcely stand the sacrifice of the Royal party to his namesake. Perhaps as the Madras Government has now commenced business for the year 1875, it will deign to look after the public safety in this matter. Bulls are animals which even the Benighted can scarcely afford to encourage on their railways.

WHITE ants—the scourge of Indian woodwork—have been, as our readers are aware, discovered in the fittings of the Turretship Magdala now in Dock. A quantity of the internal structure such as lining, cabins, &c., has had to be removed in the afterpart of the vessel as also on deck; and the after compartments have been filled with water in order, if possible, to drown both the ants and their larvæ. Burma earthoil has been freely poured on the surface of the water, so that as the water subsides by pumping a portion will find its way into every nook and cranny below. The earthoil is well known as being inimical to these pests, and the authorities hope by this means to eradicate them. In most of the work executed in the Government Dockyard Malabar teak is used in which, so people say, white ants will not lodge, so that it is fair to suppose that they must have been imported or that they have got on board with the firewood. Although these Turretships are mostly of iron, it must be remembered that the armour plating is backed with wood, so that the appearance of white ants in these vessels—should it be found impossible to get rid of them—means destruction just as much as though they were altogether wooden ships.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY.

THE following revised notification is published for general information and was issued late last night by the Political Department:—

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1875.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General is expected to arrive at the Boree Bunder Station of the G. I. P. Railway in Bombay precisely at 4-30 P.M., Bombay time, on Tuesday, the 2nd November next, and will be received with all due Military Honours.

2. His Excellency will be received on his arrival by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Staff, the Chief Justice, His Excellency the Commander-in Chief and Staff, the Members of Council, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in India, and Staff, the Judges of the High Court, the Additional Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations only, the Rear-Admiral Second in Command and Staff, the Revenue Commissioners, the Secretaries and Under-Secretaries to Government, the Archdeacon of Bombay, the Chairman of the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner, the Sheriff of Bombay, and the Heads of Departments in Bombay.

3. The Native Princes, Chiefs and Sirdars, who have been invited to Bombay in anticipation of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and all gentlemen of Her Majesty's Services, Civil, Naval, and Military, not on duty, will be invited to attend as far as the limited accomodation will avail.

4. A salute of 21 guns will be fired on His Excellency's arrival at the Railway Station, where a Guard of Honour will be drawn up. The Road from the Boree Bunder Station to the Church Gate Railway Station will be lined with Troops of the Garrison.

5. Instructions for the Military arrangements will be issued by the Military Department.

6. The procession described below will be formed outside of the Boree Bunder Station, and will proceed by Hornby Row and the Queen's Road to the Government Bungalow at Malabar Point, where His Excellency the Viceroy will be received by a Guard of Honour, and where he will reside during his vist to Bombay.

PROCESSION.

A detachment of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard.

First Carriage.

Officer 2nd in Command of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard.	His Excellency the Viceroy. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. A.D.C. to His Excellency the Viceroy. A.D.C. to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.	Commandant of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard.

Second Carriage.

The Honourable Miss Baring.
Miss Foulkes.
A. D. C. to His Excellency the Viceroy.
A. D. C. to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Third Carriage.

C. U. Aitchison, Esquire, C.S.I.
Captain Baring.
Colonel Earle.
Major Henderson.

Fourth Carriage.

A. D. C. to Viceroy.
A. D. C. to Viceroy.
Dr. Barnett.

Fifth Carriage.

Chief Secretary to Government,
Private Secretary to Governor.
A. D. C. to ditto.
A. D. C. to ditto.

Sixth Carriage.

Military Secretary to Governor.
Surgeon to ditto.
A. D. C. to ditto.
A. D. C. to ditto.

A Detachment of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body Guard.

The Commissioner of Police has been ordered to make the necessary arrangements respecting the arrival and departure of carriages at the Railway Station.

The Railway Department will make the requisite preparations at the Railway Station for the reception of His Excellency the Viceroy, and provide suitable accommodation for the Princes, Chiefs and Officials invited to be present on the occasion.

FULL DRESS.

THE DEWAN OF PALANPUR AND THE NAWAB OF RADHANPUR.

HIS EXELLENCY the Dewan of Palanpur and the Nawab of Radhanpur arrived at the Grant Road station by a special train at 7 o'clock yesterday morning. A guard of of honour, consisting of 50 men of the 26th Regiment, with drum and fifes, under the command of Colonel Becher, paraded in the station compound; and a party of 8 native cavalry was also present. A carriage drawn by four horses, belonging to Sir Mungul-das Nathoobhoy, was drawn up in the yard. The Dewan and the Nawab, who were accompanied by Colonel Shortt, Political Agent, were received by a Government deputation consisting of Mr. Lee-Warner, the Oriental-Translator, and an aide-de-camp to the Governor, as well as by a number of native gentlemen who had assembled to meet them. Among these were observed Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas, Nursey Kessowjee, Premchund Roychund, Lukhmidas Khemjee, Cummoo Sulleman, Khakeebhoy Pudumsey, Bhoyshunker Nanabhoy, and Rao Bahadoor Bholanath Sarobhoy. The Dewan drove with his three brothers in a Government carriage and pair, under an escort of native cavalry, to his temporary residence, Chinnee Baug, Girgaum; while the Nawab of Radhanpur, with his prime minister, drove in a Government carriage and pair, under a similar escort, to a bungalow rented for him on the Parell main road. A salute of 11 guns each was fired for the Dewan and the Nawab.

YESTERDAY'S RECEPTION AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

AT Government House, Parell, His Excellency the Governor granted a private reception yesterday to the Princes, Chiefs, and Sirdars, now in Bombay, other than those who were received on the preceding day. The first to visit yesterday was

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAO OF KUTCH.

One of the Governor's carriages, containing an aide-de-camp started from Government House at 10 A. M. for the purpose of escorting His Highness to the Durbar. A party of native cavalry, under a European officer, accompanied the carriage while the gentlemen of His Highness' suit followed in his own carriages in the rear of the escort. A salute of 17 guns was fired from the battery at Parell, on the arrival of His Highness, and the guard of honour presented arms. On alighting from his carriage, His Highness was received at the top of the staircase by the Chief Secretary, by whom he was conducted into the Durbar Room. His Highness was received by the Governor in the Durbar Room at the edge of the carpet, and offered a *nuzzur* which was remitted. His Excellency conducted His Highness to a seat on his right hand. Immediately to the right of the Rao, was seated the Political Agent, and beyond him the principal Sirdars of His Highness. On the left hand of the Governor were seated, the Chief Secretary and Under-Secretary, Political Department, the Oriental Translator, and the personal staff of His Excellency. His Highness' Sirdars were presented to His Excellency by the Political Agent according to their rank, and offered *nuzzurs* which were remitted. During the interview the Governor's Band played several airs. *Pan soparee* and garlands of flowers were served to His Highness at the close of the Durbar by His Excellency the Governor, and to the Sirdars by the Under-Secretary. His Excellency the Governor took leave of His Highness at the same point at which His Excellency received him. On the departure of His Highness, who was conducted by the Chief Secretary to the top of the staircase, a salute of 17 guns was fired, and the guard of honour presented arms. His Highness the Rao then took his leave, and the deputation which escorted him to Government House, accompanied him to the gates of Parell. The party of native cavalry accompanied the Rao back to his house.

HIS HIGHNESS THE RAJA OF RAJPIPLA.

RAJPIPLA was received at half-past 11 o'clock. One of the Governor's carriages, containing an aide-de-camp, started from Government House for the purpose of escorting His Highness from his private residence. An escort of 8 native cavalry was in attendance. Gentlemen of His Highness' suite followed in his own carriage in the rear of the escort. A salute of 11 guns was fired from the battery at Parell on the arrival of His Highness and the guard of honour presented arms. On alighting from his carriage, His Highness was received at the top of the grand staircase by the Under-Secretary, Political Department, by whom he was conducted to the Durbar Room. At the entrance to the Durbar Room he was met by the Chief Secretary to Government. His Excellency the Governor received His Highness in the Durbar Room, standing on the carpet. His Highness took his seat immediately on the right of His Excellency. Immediately to the right of His Highness were seated the Political Agent, and beyond him the principal officers of His Highness. On the left of the Governor were seated the Chief Secretary and Under-Secretary to Government, the Oriental Translator, and the personal staff of His Excellency the Governor. His Highness on entering offered a *nuzzur* of gold mohurs, which was remitted. His Highness' officers were presented to the Governor by the Political Agent, and offered *nuzzurs* which were remitted. During the interview the Governor's Band played several appropriate airs. *Pan soparee* were served to His Highness at the close of the Durbar by His Excellency the Governor, and to his officers by the Under-Secretary. On the departure of His Highness, who was conducted by the Under Secretary to the top of the grand staircase, a salute of 11 guns was fired, and the guard of honour presented arms. The deputation which escorted His Highness to Government House accompanied him to the gates of Parell. The party of native cavalry accompanied His Highness back to his residence.

THE RAJA OF BARIA.

This Raja was received at noon, one of the Governor's carriages, with an aide-de-camp, under an escort of 6 sowars of native cavalry, having started from Government House for the purpose of escorting the Raja. A salute of 9 guns was fired on his arrival and departure. The rest of the ceremonials were similar to the above. The party of native cavalry accompanied the Raja back to his residence. No Band played during the interview.

THE RAJA OF LOONAWARA.

The escort, the salute and the rest of the ceremonials were the same as those adopted for Baria.

OTHER CHIEFS.

The Nawab of Balasinore, the Raja of Chota Oodeypore, the Raja of Sunth, the Raja of Dhurampore, and the Sir Desai of Sawunt Warri were received from 12-40 to 4 P. M. with the same honours and the same ceremonials as were paid and adopted for Baria and Loonawara.

THE NAWAB OF JANJIRA.

The Nawab was next received by an aide-de-camp as he alighted from his carriage and conducted into His Excellency's presence. His Excellency received him standing on the carpet, and the Nawab offered a *nuzzur* of gold mohurs, which was touched and remitted. The Nawab took his seat on His Excellency's right hand, and beyond him sat the Political Agent, Colaba, Mr. Arthur Crawford. On the right of the Political Agent sat two of the principal officers of the Chief who also presented *nuzzurs* which were remitted. To His Excellency the Governor's left sat His Excellency's personal staff and the Oriental Translator. After a few minutes' conversation His Excellency gave *pan soparee*, to the Nawab, and took leave of him. An aide-de camp accompanied the Nawab to the carriage.

OTHER CHIEFS.

After the Nawab's departure, His Excellency received the Chief of Jowhar, accompanied by the Political Agent, Tanna; and the Punth Sucheo of Bhore and the Chief of Phaltan, who were accompanied by the Political Agent, Sattara. The ceremonies for these Chiefs were the same as for the Nawab.

LIBERIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the word "Liberia" has been floating on the air of Bombay in a mysterious manner for a few days past, and men's heads have been brought close together at the Bunder to simply whisper the word to each other, perhaps it would be of interest to call the attention of lovers of self-government to the rapid strides towards national greatness made by the remarkable body of niggers who constitute the inhabitants of that country.

Liberia was recognized by the U. S. as a separate Republic in 1848; formed a national Protestant Church, and prohibited Popery in 1862; contained a heterogeneous population of about 500,000,—not as large as that of Bombay in 1863,—and now it is currently reported a Liberian Consulate has been established in Bombay, though what the Consul is wanted for can only be known in LIBERIA.

THE LEVEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I pity your correspondent this morning, whose bile was evidently stirred by the spectacle of the Consul for Liliputia arrayed in his gorgeous robes of office.

Next mail will bring my credentials as Consul for the King of the Cannibal Islands, and I intend to appear at the Prince's Levee in my resplendent costume of brocade and gold lace studded over with miniature skulls and a splendid cocked-hat surmounted with the skull of a woman with streaming ringlets! But, after all, are not these Levees perfect farces—effete relics of barbarism, or at any rate of feudatory times? What purpose do they serve now, but to make one man think himself better than his neighbour, and to cause those who attend them to look down with scorn on those who do not make such fools of themselves? Does the Press do wisely in pandering to the conceit of Levee-goers by publishing their names, as if they were the only "good men and true" in the town? Let them go and do poojah to anybody they choose and indulge in hero worship to their heart's content, but let not the act be dignified by a wrong name. Let it not be said 'Mr. Stiggins had the honor of being presented to H. H. the Governor,' when he actually presents himself. Anybody who glances at the list of the presentees at the last Levee will see it interspersed with bakers, insolvents, quondam tailors' assistants, &c. Such are the grandees whose names must be handed down to posterity as having been presented to H. H. the Governor. O tempora! O mores!

Bombay, 27th October. DIOGENES.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If ever the people of Bombay were the butt-end of any joke of the people of the sister Presidencies, it was for over-energy and an over-regard for show. Our city had the singular good fortune to have a succession of brilliant administrators, and if ever they lacked anything, it was not ability. But a sort of imbecility pervades the present *regime*. Whenever the present head of our Government has acted or spoken, he has muddied and blundered. At last there came a time to right himself to some extent. He could have encouraged the people, at least joined them heart and soul in adorning the city he governed, and presenting her to the Prince in her gayest colours. At least our former Governors were proud of the city; but he kept his self-abnegation complete. He seemed as if he were ashamed of the city he governed. He allowed things to drift as they might. He returned to the city *only* when he could not even if he would stay away. If the head of a Government be likened to the sire of a numerous stock, and if it were true that the faults and failings of the latter descend unto his progeny, then the different services are penetrated by weakness, indecision and inertness by descent; and one wonders whether the staff under Sir Bartle and Sir Seymour has undergone so vast a transformation in so short a time; even one doubts if the people were the same that subscribed to the tune of a lac for the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh, and although the bill was run up considerably higher, somehow or other it was paid without haggling. In sheer irony Calcutta for the first time tops our reception fund.

If ever the old adage of "many cooks spoil the broth" required a stronger confirmation, it is found in some of our Reception Sub-Committees. Before the Illumination Committee took on itself the self-imposed task of adorning the city, it is to be wished the gentlemen composing it had measured their depth. Confusion reigns in their midst; they are driven to and fro like school children. They form ideas to abandon them at the least chiding. Church Gate Street was ordered to be arched over, and directly ugly straight poles stared every one in the face to the detriment of the surrounding buildings. A gentle hint by your contemporary, and the order was countermanded; the Church Gate looked its old self again. Kalbadevi was ordered to be spanned by an arch to the detriment of the new Hindoo temple. Pits were sunk; the order was countermanded; the pits were filled up and Kalbadevi has looked its old self once more. Mombadevi was subjected to the same confusion of ideas for two or three days, but an after ray of light has restored it to itself. The idea of lighting the Victoria Gardens is undergoing its fourth transformation. These amateurs at decoration are experimenting; when the Prince arrives, they will be experimenting still. An experiment and a failure would stand us in good stead, if it were possible to receive a Prince of Wales every five or ten years; but as the event is to happen once in a generation, if even then, how are we to be compensated for a failure? The lower classes, who have an eye to the effect and fitness of things, attribute every new failure to the ignoring of one man on the Committee list. They say it would not have been so if Crawford were the directing head. Whatever may have been that gentleman's faults and failings, outside a certain circle of reformers and personal enemies, he is fondly remembered. They compare the crude efforts of this committee with what he did in two weeks. In a week's time, an ungainly looking, barren, stony, hollow spot, was railed round, and transformed into what at present is Elphinstone Circle Garden of beautiful green foliage, with a fountain playing in its midst. Who does not remember with pleasure the Rotunda of the Victoria Gardens? Who has forgotten the gorgeous illumination night, the 12th of March 1870? The city for a time was transformed into a fairy land. As nothing is great by imitation, the attempt at making ugly and rickety arches stands no comparison to Crawford's—those masses of fire which dazzled and pleased the sight-seers. That man has the prestige of success, and he must have a vivid recollection of what may have been wanting then to make it complete. The visit of a Prince of Wales is the event of a lifetime; all the available talents the city could afford ought to be gathered together to make a certain effect towards the fulfilment of the realization of the dream of our Prince's life. The name of Crawford occurs to our mind. He was called the Haussman of Bombay by the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis; the name then sat on him well. No time should be lost in taking him in their midst. I am conscious of the exceeding boldness of my pleading, but in a time like this no foolish scruples ought to stand in our way to mar the effect our city should make on our Prince. Allow the things to remain *in statu quo* and the contractors only shall feast supreme.—I am, &c. S.

Khetwaddy, 27th October.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A BRIDGE TO BE CONSTRUCTED OVER THE BHOGAWA RIVER AT THE WADHWAN CIVIL STATION IN JHALAWAD KATTYWAR.

ON the 22nd instant, at 5½ P. M., an interesting ceremony was performed in this station at the hands of J. B. Peile, Esq., the Political Agent in Kattywar.

Among those present were J. B. Peile, Esq., Political Agent; Mrs. Peile; H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur; Captain C. Wodehouse, Assistant Political Agent in charge of this Prant; Mrs. Wodehouse; R. Booth, Esq., Local Funds Engineer in Kattywar; Dajiraj, Thakore Sahib of Wadhwan; Bahadoorkhanji, heir-apparent of Joonaghur; Karansingji, Thakore of Lukhtur; Nasibkhanji, Chief of Bajana; Moodji, Chief of Malia; Kaloobha, brother of Dajiraj, of Wadhwan; Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, Esq., Deputy Assistant Political Agent Jhalawad; A. K. Lookmanji, Esq., Assistant Surgeon Wudwan Station Dispensary; Azam Dolerai Raghoonathrai, Dufterdar to the Political Agent; Azam Prabhashunkur Dalputram, Thandar Wadhwan Station; Azam Bhimjee Morarjee, Sheristadar to the Political Agent; Azam Chooneelal; Sarabhai, Sheristadar to the Political Agent; Azam Chotalal Shivjee, Sheristadar to Assistant Political Agent; Mr. Dosabhoy Hormusjee, Cotton Inspector; Azam Jemadar Shaik Baodeen of Joonaghur; Azam Jemadar Saley, Hindee of Joonaghur; Azam Naranji Dulabbji, Karbhari of Wadhwan; Foolchund, Kharbari of Lukhtur; Patvari Vandrawundas, Kharbari of Bajana; and a large number of the Durbaree officials of Joonaghur, Wadhwan, Lukhtur and other places, as also the members of the establishments of the Political Agent, the Assistant Political Agent, the Deputy Assistant Political Agent and other offices.

The above persons were provided with seats in a large shamiana put up by the Wadhwan Durbar on the northern bank of the Bhogawa river, within the limits of the civil station, and just at the end of the road leading to the said river from the Clock Tower. This road was well made and tastefully decorated with flags of different colours. The approaches to the shamiana were lined with the Imperial Police on the one side and the Wadhwan Police and sowars on the other. These presented arms as the Political Agent and H. H. the Nawab arrived.

The shamiana also was well ornamented with flags and the seats in it were nicely arranged. Rich woollen carpets were spread on the floor. There was also spread a valuable carpet of velvet embroidered with gold. A raised seat was made in the centre on which sat Mr. Peile with H. H. the Nawab to his right and Thakore Sahib Dajiraj to the left. Captain Wodehouse also occupied a seat on it to the right of H. H. the Nawab. The ladies occupied seats to the right of Captain Wodehouse. The Government officers sat in a row of seats to the right and the Chiefs, Karbharees and Durbar officials, merchants, &c., on seats to the left. In front of the central seat was a round table on which were placed the design of the bridge prepared by Mr. Booth, a tin box containing newspapers of recent dates, the Agency *Gazette*, the Wadhwan, Nowanuggur, Joonaghur, and Bhownuggur Durbaree *Gazettes* and coins of different kinds, and a blackwood box containing a silver trowel with ivory handle. To the south of the shamiana, and just opposite to the central seat, was dug the foundation of this important bridge, and the way to it was lined with red broadcloth. The necessary mechanical appliances were kept ready in order to lift up and lower down the stone.

After the seats were occupied in the shamiana Azam Naranji Dulabbji came forward and read his speech in Gujerattee on behalf of the Wadhwan Durbar, of which the following is a translation:—

"MR. PEILE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—Before performing the ceremony connected with the laying of the first foundation stone of the great public work, the commencement of which it has been decided upon to make this day, I beg leave to speak a few words on behalf of the Wadhwan Durbar. When Colonel Keatinge selected this spot for the civil station he considered that the railway station would be made here, a fact which has come to pass. By the coming of the railway here the trade has, to a great extent, taken this direction. In order to afford facilities and comfort to commerce the Wadhwan Durbar of its own motion, and by the advice of the Agency officers, rendered to it all possible aid from time to time. To have good roads with wells and dhurrumsallas on their sides at different places are the means not only of increasing trade but of affording ease and comfort to the travellers. Great difficulty is experienced by carts and others in crossing the Bhogawa river on their way from this station and in consequence of that they suffer considerably. To remove that difficulty the late Thakore Sahib Rajsingji, by the advice of the Prant officers and the Political Agent, with praiseworthy liberality, had made up his mind to construct a bridge over the said river at a large outlay which, compared with the revenue of this State, appeared heavy. In this matter by the special recommendation of Major Watson, the Assistant in charge of this Prant, and the Political Agent, Mr. Peile, the Government have rendered pecuniary assistance to the Durbar for which it feels thankful to the said officers and Government. The construction of this bridge will be a means of making the station prosper, and though the interests of the Durbar are connected with the prosperity of the station, it is not solely for that but with a view that this greatly useful work will be conducive of immense good to the public that Thakore Saheb Dajiraj also has expressed his willingness to carry out this undertaking. Now, as this public and important matter will necessarily remain in the annals of the history of Wadhwan, it would be very pleasant were the first stone of this bridge laid by the hand of our respected Political Agent, James Braithwaite Peile, Esquire, so that his name might also be connected with the said history. It is therefore our wish that he would be pleased to begin this auspicious work with his own hands. It is our prayer to God that the first stone of the foundation which will be laid as above will remain firm and for ever. The Durbar feels thankful to Captain Wodehouse, the Assistant Political Agent in charge of this Prant, for the arrangements which he has been kind enough to make to befit this occasion. The Durbar further feels thankful to H. H. the Nawab of Joonaghur for honouring this ceremony with his presence."

As soon as this speech was read and applauded by the audience, Mr. Peile very courteously undertook to lay the first stone of this work, and he, with all the parties assembled, proceeded to the beforementioned spot where the ceremony was to have been performed. Here there were two stones. In the under stone a cavity was made sufficiently large to hold the tin box containing the newspapers and coins. The upper stone was lifted up gradually and with care by means of the mechanical arrangements stated above, and Mr Peile first put the tin box into the cavity and then covered it with a stone lid. He took up the silver trowel and with it spread over it a quantity of mortar prepared for the occasion. The upper stone was then gradually lowered down and firmly placed upon the lower one. Mr. Peile then declared the first stone of the bridge as truly laid. At this moment, by a signal given with a flag, a salute of eleven guns was fired from a piece of cannon brought to the spot from the Wadhwan city. The party then returned to the shamiana, and after all had resumed their respective seats, Mr. Peile made the following appropriate speech in English in reply to the one read by Azam Naranji. This was much applauded. Mr. Peile said—

"THAKORE SAHEB OF WADHWAN,—I have much satisfaction in laying the first stone of a public work like this. It is one of several great works now in progress which mark the period in Kattywar—a period when plunderers have ceased to harass and distress the people; when civil life is sufficiently secure to allow men to turn their thoughts to the accumulation of wealth; and when the Chiefs and owners of the land are undertaking larger and bolder projects for the benefit of their subjects. The name of the late Thakore Saheb will be remembered in connection with the bridge which joins our civil station to your ancient city, and your name Thakore Dajiraj will be associated with this bridge which will connect us with the rich cotton producing districts farther south. No observer can fail to see that the commercial importance of this place is rapidly rising, and I do not doubt that before long a stream of commerce will pour over these bridges which will enable Wadhwan to compete with, if not to surpass, the famous markets of Berar. And the political and strategical importance of this bridge is clear, because it is a great link in the Trunk Road which connects Rajkote with the terminus of the railway, and I thank the Wadhwan Durbar for its enterprise in undertaking a large share of the cost. Thakore Saheb, this is the first great work begun in your State since your accession to the *guddee* and I hope it will be entirely successful. Take your foundations down to the rock; leave ample waterway for the stream to pass by and I trust that no flood will overcome your bridge nor any disaster chequer your administration."

After finishing the speech *pan soopari*, otto of roses and nosegays were distributed and rose water sprinkled. Thus terminated this happy and ever to be remembered ceremony. All then retired highly pleased and the Police and sowars presented arms to the Political Agent and H. H. the Nawab as their carriages passed on.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

THE VICEROY.

ALLAHABAD, 27TH OCT

The Viceroy and party rode into Ranikhet this morning and is the guest of Colonel Chippindalr.

He inspected the station to-day and returns to Nynee Tal on the 29th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RACE FOR THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

LONDON, 26TH OCT.

THE following is the result of the race for the Cambridgeshire :—

Sutton	1
Lord Gowan	2
Grey Palmer	3

INSURRECTION IN KHOKAND.

A fresh insurrection is reported to have broken out in Khokand.

THE SERAPIS.

The Admiralty has received a telegram from Suez, stating that the engines of the Serapis are now working satisfactorily.

THE MAILS.

The s. s. Pekin, which brings on the passengers, mails and cargo of the disabled steamer Deccan, has passed the Suez Canal, outward bound.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES FROM SUEZ.

SUEZ, 27TH OCT.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales embarked last night for Aden.

THE RUSSIAN EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

ST. PETERSBURG, 27TH OCT.

The second Russian Exploring Expedition, which started in the middle of September, has reached the vicinity of the mouth of the Attreck.

Advices received from Khokand state that the Khokandese have deposed Nasreddin.

LONDON, 26TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull, Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 13/16

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6s. 7¼d.
8½ lbs. do.	7s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist	0s. 11⅜d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104⅝

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Nyanza.

THE Bombay Government have just passed a resolution that on and after the 1st November, and until the close of the visit to Bombay of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, an apartment at the Secretariat will be appropriated to the use of gentlemen connected with the Press in England and in India. Gentlemen wishing to obtain admission should make written application for tickets to the Chief Secretary to Government.

THE overland mail which usually arrives on Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning will not reach the harbour till late on Friday, and, perhaps, not till Saturday morning. The Sumatra is one of the smaller vessels of the P. and O. Company. She left Aden on Saturday last at noon. The delay of the mails is owing to the Sumatra being obliged to go from Alexandria to Suez to take the mails which the broke down Deccan should have brought.

FROM the official statement of approximate receipts on Indian Railways for the first half of the current year, compared with that of last year, it appears that the receipts of guaranteed Railways were Rs. 4,33,10,005, as compared with Rs. 5,04,63,981, being a nett decrease of Rs.71,53,976 after deducting the increase on the Oudh and Rohilkund, Madras, South Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, and Bombay and Baroda Railways. On the guaranteed Railways the receipts amounted to Rs. 15,95,329, as compared with Rs. 4,15,327, but there has been a large increase in the mileage opened. The only two State Railways that show a decrease are the Calcutta and South Eastern, and the Nulhatti, both under native management.

WE find, says the *Englishman*, that we were mistaken in supposing that there was any probability of the statue of Lord Mayo being unveiled by the Prince of Wales. So far from this being the case, the erection of the statue seems likely to be indefinitely deferred for want of a site. Several more or less suitable localities have been proposed by the Committee, only to be disallowed on various grounds by the Government of India, and at the present moment the question seems further from a solution than when the statue was first ordered. Even if a site were obtained at once, the preparation of a foundation to bear the great weight of the statue and pedestal would be a work of several months, and it could not be ready till long after the departure of his Royal Highness.

Nature says that the preliminary North-West African expedition is to start early next month. The object of the expedition, which will be accompanied by Sir Arthur Cotton and several scientific men, is to make a survey of the coast of Africa, opposite the Canary Islands, for the purpose of finding a suitable position for a harbour and commercial and missionary station; to enter into commercial arrangements with the native tribes, and to inquire into their present means of commerce, and the resources of the countries through which it is proposed to pass; to examine, as far as particable, the sand bar across the mouth of the river Belta, which, it is supposed, keeps back the waters of the Atlantic Ocean from flowing into the dry bed of the ancient inland sea; and to obtain levels and other necessary information.

REGARDING Sir Richard Temple's trip to Sikkim the *Pioneer* remarks that though a good deal of rough travelling was accomplished, the energetic tourist reached Chomnaga, at the head of the Degchoo Valley, on the sixth day out from Darjeeling. Here he was cordially received by the Raja, and thus received fresh evidence of the progress we have made in the good opinion of the Sikkimese since 1849, when Dr. Hooker and Dr. Campbell were seized at the same spot by the Raja of those days, and made prisoners in order that the British Government might be forced to relinquish certain claims it was making on the State at the time. That incident has long ago been accounted for, and now our relations with Sikkim are of the most friendly kind. On the 10th Sir Richard Temple ascended the Chola Pass, and seems to have enjoyed a gorgeous view over into Thibet. The return was no less interesting than the outward journey, and the Lieutenant-Governor has marked out a route that many other lovers of mountain scenery will be eager to follow.

WE learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that the question of the advisability of giving rewards to Police for the capture of prisoners who escaped from jails during 1857, having been referred to the Inspector-General of Police, N. W. P., for an expression of his opinion, Colonel Tyrwhitt has [illegible]ated to Government that in his opinion only in cases where life-prisoners or men convicted of heinous offences and well-known bad characters are arrested, should rewards be given. Colonel Tyrwhitt further stated that he is of opinion that in future each case should stand upon its merits, not only as to the amount of exertion used by the Police in making the arrest, but with reference to the criminality of the offender. The Inspector-General of Prisons has been informed that the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with Colonel Tyrwhitt's opinion, but where doubt exists or where the Jail and Police departments differ in their view of any individual case, reference should be at once made to Government.

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 21st October 1875, that the rains have ceased over the greater part of India. In Madras there have been sufficient falls in most districts and prospects are satisfactory. In Sind the river still continues high; the reaping of the kharif is progressing, with promise of a good outturn. In the Bombay Presidency generally there has been no rain during the week, and its want is much felt in the Southern Mahratta Country and parts of the Deccan: otherwise propects are good, and the kharif promises very well. In Berar and the Central Provinces there has been no rain: the kharif is being reaped and rabi operations pushed on. In Bengal there has been slight rain, heavy in some places, in most of the Eastern and central districts and Orissa. In Behar none has fallen except a slight shower in Patna: it is urgently wanted in the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions, and if none falls some failure of the main rice crop is expected; elsewhere prospects are good, but more rain would be of much service. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, or the Punjab, where prospects are generally excellent. In Rajpootana and Central India the rains have ceased, and agricultural prospects are promising. Rain is wanted in Mysore, where a fall of 1·39 inches is reported: prospects are not good. In Upper Assam slight, and in Sylhet heavier rain has fallen: the crops are in good condition, except the rice in the upper districts.

THE *South of India Observer* has been favoured with the following account of the trout recently taken from the Pykara river:—About a week ago eleven trout were caught in the Pykara river about a mile to the north-west of Kroor Mund or near Kookul Mund; 7 of these were preserved in spirit as specimens to commemorate the interesting event of these fish having reappeared in the rivers of these Hills. In the spring of this year it was said that spotted fish were brought in from the Pykara river and sold to Mr. Sylk, and that on one or two occasions spotted fish were offered for sale in the Bazaar, but this is the first time that we are aware of trout having been caught and identified and we heartily congratulate Mr. McIvor on the event. As is well-known Mr. McIvor brought trout, carp, tench, rudd and some other European fresh water fish to India in the end of 1867. These were conserved and hatched in the Government Gardens, and in August 1869 Lady Napier put the first fish into the Ootacamund Lake. The Ootacamund Lawrence Asylum, Burnfoot and Marlamund Lakes, have already produced carp, tench and rudd in abundance. The Municipality now realize a considerable revenue for fishing licenses and the other day this was endeavoured to be increased by a drag of the Marlamund Lake, when thousands of fish were taken. In the Ootacamund Lake, carp and tench have been caught weighing from 3½ to 4½ lbs. The fish were in fine condition and well flavoured. To return to the trout the most interesting of all. These fish were put into the Pykara river in the end of 1872, and in the spring of 1873, 16 trout were put in the river near the bungalow, 20 a mile lower down the river, 27 at the spot where the 11 fish referred to were caught, 75 into the Poorthy river, near Avalanche, 13 into the Mockoorty and 16 into the river in the Valley of Death about half way between Avalanche and Sispara.

BOMBAY.

OBSTRUCTING THE APOLLO BUNDER.—Four men were charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having obstructed the steps at the Apollo Bunder, and were, on conviction, fined Rs. 2 each.

ILLEGAL SLAUGHTERHOUSE.—Jaffer Amrajee was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday morning, for having opened a slaughterhouse at the Moody Bay, without first obtaining permission from the Municipal Commissioner.

FIREWORKS ON THE STREETS.—A man named Thawa Dewjee, aged 40, was charged at the Fort Police Court yesterday morning, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with having set off fireworks in the public road, and having pleaded guilty, was fined Rs. 2.

CRUELTY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, the police prosecuted three cart-drivers for having ill-used their bullocks. The charges were proved and the prisoners were fined as follows:—Crishna Phandoo, Rs. 2; Govind Mahadeo Rs. 5; and Bhewa Rowjee, Rs. 2.

ASSAULT.—Chand Khoodabux was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for having assaulted Salamahomed Ebram, he having admitted the charge when preferred against him. His Worship further directed that one rupee of the fine should be paid, if recovered, to the complainant.

TORTURE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Smith, the Agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, prosecuted Mancoo Annajee for having driven his bullock while it was suffering from lameness. The charge having been proved, his Worship, Mr. Nana Morojee, before whom the charge was heard, fined the prisoner Rs. 8.

INJURING THE WATERWORKS.—Rowjee Wagojee was yesterday convicted at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, of having injured the waterworks by removing a hydrant cock in the Erskine fish market, and thereby causing the water to be wasted. The charge having been proved, his Worship fined the prisoner Rs. 3.

HOUSE DECORATION.—With reference to the paragraph in our yesterday's issue in which was described the decoration of the house in Kalbadavie Road, it should be added that the house belongs to the opium broker of Messrs. Sassoon and Co., and not to their muccadum. Goolraj Juggernath is a banker and merchant, and acts as opium broker to Messrs. Sassoon and Co., the position of muccadum applied to him is a totally different occupation. Sir B. Frere went in 1865 to see the fine wood-carvings with which the house is adorned.

IMPORTANT SHIPPING CASE.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday afternoon, Captain Banner, of the B. S. Monarch, appeared to answer the charges preferred against him by his crew (lascars), of having illegally reduced their wages.

The case was called before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate. The captain admitted that he had reduced the men's wages, but pleaded that they were altogether unable to perform the duties for which they had shipped.

His Worship said that he would hold the matter over until the Shipping Master, whose clerk was in Court, could be brought. Lieutenant Brebner shortly afterwards arrived, and his Worship explained to him how the matter stood, and said that he thought he (Lieut Brebner) as Shipping Master, ought to be better able to decide the dispute. Lieut. Brebner said that the men refuse to take the reduced wages. There were a great many disrated, and all appealed to the Court. His Worship said there were questions as to the price charged for jumpers, &c. Ultimately the captain and the complainants agreed to leave the matter to the arbitration of the Shipping Master.

AMALGAMATION OF SCHOOLS AT POONA.—The Poona City School is to be amalgamated with the Poona High School, thus effecting a great saving to Government, while making the High School at the same time what it ought to be—the largest and best equipped school in Poona.—*Deccan Herald*, Oct. 27.

SPECIAL TRAINS.—Special trains are becoming no novelty in these days. Two specials with the Nizam's cavalry and infantry passed through Poona yesterday at 12-20 and 4-5 P. M. Two more "specials" are expected to pass through Poona to-day at the same hours. The men and officers of the Nizam's service are not mere puppets, but are really disciplined troops, dressed in regular uniform; the horses which have been picketed near the railway station are good horses; and the appearance of His Highness the Nizam's belongings do much credit to his great Minister, Sir Salar Jung —*Id.*

POONA PICNICS.—There have been several picnic parties to Khurackwasla, Singhur and Poorundhur, during the past week. A party left Poona for Poorundhur one morning last week and returned in the evening, after having had several very pleasant hours at that hill station. The journey can be made without much serious fatigue, even by those who go up to play a cricket match; but Singhur is more easy of access, and is a delightful change from the heat of the plains just now. Food must be taken with the party, as only firewood, milk and eggs can be bought on the spot; fowls and chickens can be had at the village half way up the hill; milk and eggs are procurable on the summit of the hill from the natives who live near the temple.—*Id.*

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO POONA.—We hear from a reliable source that a telegram has been received in Poona from Bombay which intimates that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will not visit Poona until January next. This will be a great blow to us in Poona who are making every preparation for H. R. Highness's visit. What is to become of the decorations of Prince of Wales feathers and crests now in progress? Are they to be laid away until January, or sent to help forward the Bombay reception of the Royal guest? We think that Government should decidedly intimate to the Poona people the state of affairs, and enable them to decide whether they should go to Bombay or stand fast and wait for the reception or levée at Poona.—*Id.*

KURRACHEE SCHOOLS.—The distribution of prizes to the successful boys of the High and Anglo-Vernacular Schools took place, as announced, in the Narrayen Jagganath Anglo-Vernacular school room on the Bunder road, yesterday evening at half-past four o'clock. The annual reports of both schools were read by Messrs. Oliver and Chutterbhooj; after which Sir William Merewether, in a neat speech, complimented the boys on the progress they had made during the year. On the conclusion of the address the prizes were distributed. We were glad to notice the presence of Miss Mary Carpenter on the occasion. This philanthropic lady, who arrived by yesterday's steamer, delivered an eloquent address on the subject of Education, impressing on the pupils of the institution the great advantages resulting therefrom. The attendance was unusually large, owing, doubtless, to the presence of Miss Carpenter. The proceedings came to a conclusion at about half-pastsix.—*Sindian*, Oct. 23.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' RECEPTION FUND.

THE following sums have up to this date been paid into the New Bank of Bombay on account of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Reception Fund:—

	Rs.		
J M Fitgate, Esq	100	0	0
F Chalk, Esq	50	0	0
The Hon Justice Sir Chas Sargent	100	0	0
Gunputrao Bhasker, Esq	20	0	0
A C Watt, Esq	25	0	0
Pallonjee Pestonjee, Esq	100	0	0
Shapurjee Hormusjee Patuck, Esq	25	0	0
Vizbhoocundas Thakoordas Atmaram, Esq	25	0	0
Captain G F Henry	100	0	0
The Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation	500	0	0
C P Cooper, Esq	100	0	0
Messrs Knoop & Co	200	0	0
W Moylan, Esq	30	0	0
	Rs. 1,375	0	0
Amount previously acknowledged	Rs 47,116	0	0
Total	Rs. 48,491	0	0

NOTICE.—The Honorary Secretaries will feel obliged by prompt payment of subscriptions to provide for the completion of the arrangements.

Oct 27.

EVADING THE VAGRANCY ACT.

A CASE of interest to the public generally, and to those who are connected with the importation of horses in particular, has occurred in connection with the ship Cardigan Castle which arrived in Bombay some few days ago. The vessel brought with her a number of horses shipped in Australia for this port, and accompanying the horses were several men who signed the ship's articles as "seamen," but whose real duties were those of grooms and attendants on the horses, the discharge of such duties being the service required from them by the parties by whom they were engaged. On the ship's articles an agreement was entered into between these men and the captain to the effect that they were to be discharged in Bombay. The natural result of their being discharged here is that they will become vagrants, chargeable on the Government, there being no employment available for them here, nor any means of leaving this place of which they are likely to avail themselves. Under these circumstances Lieutenant Brebner, our active and energetic Shipping Master, with a view to the interests of the town, held a consultation with Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate of Police, in his chambers yesterday, with, we regret to say, an unsatisfactory result. It was Lieutenant Brebner's wish, if possible, to prevent the men being discharged in Bombay, but this, unfortunately it seems, the captain cannot be prevented from doing. Under Section 32 of the Vagrancy Act, the consignees of any animal imported into India is held liable should any person of "European extraction" who arrives in charge of such animal or animals, become chargeable upon the Government as a vagrant. The shippers of the animals brought by the Cardigan Castle have evidently sought to evade this clause by shipping the care takers or attendants on the animals as seamen, for these men being discharged *as seamen*, it would be impossible to hold the consignees responsible for them, inasmuch as, being "seamen," they are not "persons in charge of animals," but merely some of the ship's hands told off for special duty.

These men, moreover, have no knowledge of seamen's work, and cannot consequently ship from here as seamen. The money which they will receive on leaving this vessel is only sufficient to provide them with a few days' subsistence, and immediately it is gone, they will be thrown upon the streets of Bombay houseless, foodless, and penniless. The next scene in the eventful drama being their appearance before the Magistrates and their committal to the Government workhouse as vagrants.

The captain of the Cardigan Castle claims that the men do not come within the meaning of the words "European extraction," and that therefore the consignees cannot be held responsible by Government for them, should they become vagrants. This argument, extremely good in its way, should not be allowed to enter into consideration for a moment, for, although the men may not be within the strict meaning of the Act as implied in the definition of the words "European extraction," yet as a matter of fact whether within or without the scope of the Act, when they are left in Bombay homeless and penniless, there is no other resource left to pursue but to treat them as being within the Act, and incarcerate them in the Government workhouse. Should this take place, as it doubtless will, the consignee of the ship will laugh quietly to himself as he counts the pocketful of rupees he has saved by playing a dodge on the Government, which could only be successful through the insufficiency of the Act which pretends to prevent such occurrences. The matter is by no means one of momentary importance. Should this nefarious scheme be allowed to succeed every vessel arriving in India with horses or other animals will bring us a fresh batch of the most abandoned and morally diseased people which this side of the world can produce.

THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the regular meeting of the Town Council held on Tuesday last, there were present:—Capt George F. Henry, Chairman; G. A. Barnett, Esq, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Surgeon-Major Henry Cook, M. D., Dadabhoy Nowrojee, Esq., Lt.-Col H. F. Hancock, R.E., Surgeon-Major T. G. Hewlett, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq, Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq. The Municipal Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and Deputy Executive Engineer were also present.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 19th instant were confirmed, and the following report from the ditors read and adopted:—

To H. E. JACOMB, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—We have the honour to state for your information that in accordance with your wishes we have audited all the four weekly statements for the month of September last and compared them with the ledgers and found them correct.—We have, &c.

ARDASEER FRAMJEE MOOS.
GOVIND BALCRUSHNA.
Municipal Auditors.

Bombay, 19th October,

The further consideration of Tribhowundas Nathoobhoy's building case was then proceeded with and the following petition from some of the residents of Shaik Memon Street having been read, a long and animated discussion ensued, during which the reporters were excluded:—

To the members of the Town Council of Bombay.

The memorial of the undersigned residents in Shaik Memon street,

HUMBLY SHEWETH.

1. That your memorialists are the owners and occupiers of houses situate in Shaik Memon street and in the neighbourhood of a house situate in the same street bearing No. 424, and belonging to one Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy.

2. That the said street is at the spot where the house of the said Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy is situate exceedingly narrow, being of a width of only 24 feet or thereabouts, owing to the fact that the said house and one other neighbouring house only are considerably in advance of the other houses on the same side of the street as regards frontage.

3. That up to within the last year or so the house of the said Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy projected more than any other beyond the line of the street, and in consequence upon this being brought to the notice of the Municipality at a time when he was rebuilding his house, the owner was directed by the Municipal authorities to set back his house to the proper line of frontage, and the width of the street was accordingly considerably increased on the house being so set back.

4. That much to your memorialists' surprise and annoyance they lately heard that the said Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy had received permission from the Municipality to bring his house forward again almost to the line of frontage which it formerly occupied and up to the line of the neighbouring house on the south side which in like manner encroaches considerably on the proper roadway. The said Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy has accordingly commenced to rebuild his house, but instead of keeping the frontage in a line with that of the adjoining house on the south, he has from the first floor upwards projected it considerably beyond, and, as your memorialists believe, this has been done in disregard of the directions of the Municipal authorities. Your memorialists would also draw attention to the fact that the front wall is considerably outjof the perpendicular, and is likely, from the insecure and unsound way in which it is being built, to cause danger both to the inhabitants of the house and the neighbours as well as the passers by.

5. In conclusion your memorialists respectfully represent that a great hardship has been done to them by the act of the Municipal Commissioner in allowingthe said Tribhowandas to rebuild his house on its present line of frontage, and they submit that the provisions in the Municipal Act for enabling the Commissioner to order the owners of houses to set back was intended to meet such a case as the present where the health of the inhabitants of the street would be greatly benefited by such an order, the circulation of the air being thereby improved and the safety and convenience of the passers by in a street so much crowded would be enhanced by the additional room afforded for the passage of vehicles.

6. Your memorialists therefore humbly ask that this matter may have your careful consideration, and that if possible the present opportunity of improving the said street by setting back the house in question may be availed of to the benefit and advantage of the community using and occupying the street. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

LUXIMON NARAYEN AND 17 OTHERS.

Bombay, 17th October, 1875.

Proposed by Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., and seconded by Surgeon Major Hewlett, that the action taken by the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer in the case of Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy be approved—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Fellows' application to be allowed the benefit of the Pension Fund, and to count his previous service from 1853 to 1866 on payment of Rs. 5,000 (having received Rs. 10,000 gratuity in 1866 when his appointment was abolished) was next brought under consideration, and it was resolved that Mr. Fellows be informed that he can only be admitted to the Pension Fund in conformity with the rules.

The seal of the Corporation was then affixed to the two following indentures:—Conveyance of 6·87 square yards of ground in Old Gazee street, purchased from Pestonjee Dossa. Conveyance of 2·65 square yards ground in Chowpatee Road, purchased from Mr. Vussonjee Dossa. Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of land required for street improvement. 5·41 square yards at 27 Khojah Street from Mr. Morojee Madhowjee at Rs. 8 per yard. 1·83 square yards at 45 Syad Abdool Raymon street from Mr. Khutree Hadjee Ebrahim Oosman at Rs. 40 per yard. 6·80 square yards at 57 Baleo Syrang street from Mr. Jafferjee Esmailjee at Rs 10 per yard. 14·08 square yards at 12 Chinch Bunder 1st row from Mr Joseph Rahimtoola at Rs 20 per yard. The Council then separated.

REPLY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO THE MILL-OWNERS' MEMORIAL.

To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Simla, the 14th October 1875.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor-General of India in Council to acknowledge the receipt of a Memorial from the Bombay Mill-owners' Association transmitted by the Government of Bombay on the 23rd of September.

2. The Government of India are gratified to find that the memorialists express their appreciation of the benefit which the Legislature has been able to confer upon the trade of India by the recent Tariff Act.

3. The memorialists pray that the duty of five per cent. *ad valorem* imposed upon raw cotton not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon may be remitted, and give the reason why, as owning or interested in the cotton spinning and weaving Mills of the Bombay Presidency, they entertain strong objections to that duty.

4. In enumerating those objections the memorialists state that the duty has been imposed for the express purpose of preventing the Indian manufactures from arising above their present level, "and to discourage and prevent their improvement and extension;" that this, moreover, has been done "for the benefit of a foreign industry," that is to say, for the benefit of the cotton manufacturers of England. In other words, the memorialists believe that the duty is a protective duty, imposed in favour of English cotton manufactures, to the prejudice of the cotton manufactures of India.

5. In order to show that such is not the case, it is only necessary to remind the memorialists that cotton manufactures imported into India pay a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. The imposition of a duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* foreign raw cotton was only intended, as was stated in the Government Resolution of the 12th of August last, to place so far as is practicable Indian and foreign manufactures of the higher qualities of cotton goods upon the same footing as regards taxation.

6 The circumstances that the interests of the revenues of India happen in this particular point to be coincident with the interests of the producers of cotton goods imported into India appears to have misled the memorialists into fixing their attention solely upon the latter class of interests, while in framing their measures the Government of India had regard to the former. Thus there has been a misapprehension of the views which influenced the Government of India, and the conclusions at which they arrive upon the whole subject of the tax upon cotton manufactures; and I am, therefore, directed to make some further observations upon the subject.

7. The report of the Tariff Committee showed that the cotton goods imported into India mainly consist of the higher qualities which cannot be manufactured from the cotton grown in India.

This opinion was formed after a careful examination of the statistics of the trade. Out of a total duty of more than £830,000 collected in the year 1873-74 from the imports of cotton goods, the Committee calculated that only £40,000 was paid upon the class of goods that can be manufactured from the indigenous staple. The memorialists, who have the best opportunities of knowing the facts, say that the attempts made by the Indian manufacturers to make the finer descriptions of cotton manufactures and the yarn from Indian cotton have proved unremunerative and have been abandoned.

8. From calculations made in England, which are quoted in Resolution of Government of the 12th of August, it appears that about half the whole quality of cotton goods consumed in India is produced either by hand loom weavers or in Indian manufactories from Indian cotton, and that the remainder, consisting mainly of the higher qualities, is imported from England.

9. The revenue derived from the imported cotton goods amounted last year to £900,000, and the Government of India felt themselves unable to sacrifice this revenue.

10. Up to the present time Indian manufacturers have, as the memorialists observe, confined their operations to working up indigenous cotton; but the Government of India understood from the advertisements of some of the Bombay cotton mills that it was intended to extend their operations, and to use American cotton for the purpose of producing higher qualities of goods. This is confirmed by the information now supplied by the memorialists.

11. The Government of India look with great satisfaction upon the extension of manufactures in India, but they are bound at the same time, in the interests of the public at large, to protect the revenue now derived from the higher qualities of cotton goods. It is obvious that all such goods manufactured in India would, unless some tax be imposed upon them, escape payment of the duty now imposed upon similar goods imported from abroad, and that the revenue would suffer in proportion. If Indian manufactures of this class, as the memorialists seem to anticipate, should largely increase, this important source of revenue would be seriously effected.

12. In order, therefore, to protect the revenue, a duty of 5 per cent. upon foreign raw cotton imported into India was imposed, so that the same rate of duty might be levied upon all higher qualities of cotton goods, whether produced in India or imported from abroad.

13. The Government of India were aware that as stated by the memorialists, the quantity of foreign cotton hitherto imported into India and used in the Indian manufactures is but trifling. The memorialists appear to be of the opinion that the precaution of imposing a duty upon such cotton was unnecessary, at any rate for the present; but the Government of India considered that it was more fair to the Indian manufacturers to impose the duty at once, when it could create little or no hardship, than to leave its imposition to some future time when capital might have been largely invested in the manufacture, and the trade might suffer a serious injury from the imposition of a new tax.

14. The Government of India have only followed the well recognised principle that, in order to protect an important source of revenue, it is necessary to impose a tax upon articles manufactured within the limits of a country equal to the duty imposed upon similar articles imported from abroad. The circumstances of the production of the lower qualities of cotton goods did not appear to the Government of India to be such as to make the imposition of an excise upon such goods manufactured in India either necessary or expedient. But cotton manufactures of higher qualities stand in a different position, and the alternative of an import duty upon the raw material was adopted as preferable to any system of excise.

15. The Government of India, therefore, considered that, in imposing the duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* upon raw cotton not the produce of Continental Asia or Ceylon, they protected an important source of revenue in a manner that is both fair in itself and the least oppressive and inconvenient to Indian manufacturers.

16. If the memorialists consider that the duty of 5 per cent. upon foreign raw cotton bears an unequal proportion to the duty of 3½ per cent. upon foreign twist, the Government of India will be prepared to give due attention to any considerations which may be advanced upon this aspect of the question.

17. The Government of India have desired me to explain thus fully the reasons which have led them to impose the duty to which the memorialists object, and to add that as the Tariff Act has been submitted for the approval of Her Majesty, their memorial will be transmitted for the consideration of the Secretary of State for India.

18. I am to request that a copy of this letter may be communicated to the memorialists.—I have, &c.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REVISION OF ASSESSMENTS.

THE following important resolutions were issued on Tuesday afternoon:—

Bombay Castle, 11th August 1875.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, S. D. No 280, dated 20th February 1875, also letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D. No 259, dated 22nd February 1875 submitting information on the several points connected with revision operations, called for in Government letter No 809, dated 9th February 1875.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D. No 524, dated 6th April 1875 stating in reply to Government letter No 1860 of the 27th March last that in his opinion the reduction to be made in the revised assessments of the Poona and Sholapore Collectorates can be effected in a more systematic manner by reducing the maximum rate than by the plan of fixing a lower scale of values for the several classes of soil as submitted in the Government letter referred to; showing the results according to his mode and the plan proposed by Government, which exhibit but a very slight difference; suggesting that if his plan be approved of, it should be carried out in the manner adopted for the Bhimthadee taluka; and adding that some general decision upon the "khrab" question will be required before any calculation of rates can be effected.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner N. D. No 759, dated 28th May 1875 forwarding, with reference to correspondence on the subject of reductions to be made in the revised assessments of the Poona and Sholapore Collectorates, a statement showing the manner in which he proposed to reduce the assessment of the Madha taluka to the prescribed limit of increase sanctioned in Government Resolution No 5739, dated 29th October last; and requesting sanction to recalculate the assessment of the taluka on the plan explained.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N. D. No 937, dated 28th June 1875 submitting a statement showing the reduction in the present assessment of Madha taluka, made out as ordered in Government letter No 3624 of 26th June 1875.

RESOLUTION.—By Government Resolution No. 2757 of 9th June 1871, the revision of the original settlement introduced in 1839-40 in the Madha taluka of the Sholapore Collectorate was sanctioned. The increase in demand caused by this revision was about 74 per cent., and, for reasons fully stated in the Resolution, it then appeared to Government by no means excessive.

2. Since the issue of that Resolution, however, various considerations—the principal of which are the steady fall since 1871 in the prices of agricultural produce, and the probability that prices will range lower during the currency of the revised settlements than was anticipated from their course during the decade 1860-70 when the new rates for Madha were sanctioned—have determined Government as far as Poona and Sholapore were concerned both to limit the increase of assessment to be made in future revisions, and to modify revisions already effected, so as to bring them into accord with those hereafter to be made. Resolution No. 5739 of 29th October 1874, laid down rules to effect these objects, and by paragraph 12 of that Resolution, it was directed that the rates imposed in talukas hitherto revised should be so reduced as to bring the increase over the old assessments within the limit of 50 per cent.

3. The new settlement of Madha has, therefore, to be revised in accordance with this principle, and Government have now to determine the extent to which the reduction shall be carried, and the method in which it may most equitably and conveniently be effected.

4. After careful consideration, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to decide as follows upon these points:—

1. The maximum rates per acre imposed by the original settlement were Re. 0-13 2½ for one portion of the taluka, and Re. 0-12 7½ for the other portion. The maximum rates sanctioned for the revision were Re. 1-4 per acre for a group of 15 villages, with special facilities for railway communication, and Re. 1-2 per acre for the remaining 62 villages. These maximum rates must be lowered to Re. 1-2 and Re. 1 respectively.

2. The reduction thus effected will, in the opinion of Government, be quite sufficient for the more fertile lands. But there is reason to believe that in the classification of Madha, the medium and lower soils have generally been valued somewhat too high in proportion to the better soils. A modification of the valuation scale to meet this defect has, therefore, been arranged, and should be adopted throughout the taluka.

5. The effect of these alterations will be as follows:—

Cultivated Area by New Measurement.	Old Assessment.	Revised Assessment originally sanctioned.	Assessment now fixed.
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,08,655	1,10,531	1,74,448	1,42,208

6. The percentage increase of demand on the whole taluka will thus be lowered from 74 per cent. to 41½ per cent., 15 per cent. of the difference being due to the reduction of valuation of the poorer soils and 18 per cent. to the alteration in the maximum rates.

Of the gross increase of 41½ per cent., about 19 per cent. is due not to increase of rates, but to the assessment of lands left unassessed at the original settlement, but appropriated by the cultivators during its term. Such additions it has been already decided (*vide* paragraph 8 of Government Resolution No. 5739 of 29th October 1874) must be now assessed.

The average rate of assessment per acre will be annas 7-6, against about annas 6 under the original settlement, and annas 9-4 by the revised rates at first sanctioned.

And the rates of assessment will vary from Re. 1-2 per acre on the best and most favourably situated lands, to pies 9 per acre on the poorest soils capable of cultivation.

7. For the following reasons His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the rates now imposed are extremely moderate, and the increase in assessment the least that in justice to the rest of the country can be made.

8. Before the introduction of the original settlement in 1839, the nominal average rate of assessment was about 12½ annas an acre; the realizations, deducting remissions, averaged about 7½ annas an acre, to which must be added Haks and illicit exactions to a considerable amount. The price of the staple, jowaree, for the 5 years preceding 1839, was about 65 seers the rupee. For the first 10 years of the original settlement, during which period the taluka increased rapidly in prosperity the average price was about 55 seers, the average assessment rate being 6 annas. During the last decade of the original settlement, the price averaged 25 seers, but for the last year or two it has fallen to from 34 to 40 seers. Assuming that the average price for the future will be as low as 40 seers, the weight of assessment will be much less than half that of the old nominal rate before 1839, about 30 per cent. less than that of the actual realizations, and considerably lighter than that of the original survey assessment when introduced.

9. Independently of prices, the increase in the population, material wealth and value of land in Madha during the last 30 years, would justify an increase of assessment. Population has increased 26 per cent., plough cattle 15 per cent., ploughs 38 per cent., wells 65 per cent., carts 204 per cent., cultivation has increased 35 per cent., and the amount of arable waste land is only 170 acres out of over 3,00,000. And whereas at the introduction of the original settlement, it was stated that ordinary Government land had no saleable value, such land was found at the revision to be selling at 12 to 15 times its assessment.

10. At the introduction of the original survey, the means of communication were extremely defective. The railway of course did not exist, and there were hardly any roads passable for carts. The railway now passes through a portion of the taluka, and it is traversed by several good roads; the enormous increase in the number of carts shows the improvement in communications, which means of course a better market for produce.

11. On the whole then, the settlement now sanctioned must be considered an extremely light one. It only remains to enquire whether these rates will cause an inadmissible increase in particular villages.

12. The chief doubt is regarding the 15 villages placed in the higher, or Re. 1-2 group. These were formerly the villages worst off in point of facilities for communication, and were consequently very lowly assessed by the original settlement. They are now close to railway stations, and for this reason have properly been assessed at a special rate somewhat higher than that of the rest of the taluka. Hence in them the increase in assessment is 61 per cent. against 41 per cent. in the taluka generally, and two of them have been raised as much as 152 and 110 per cent. respectively. This is partly due to the assessment of encroachments. But the valuation of some of these villages is very high. The average classification of some, for instance, appears to be 13 or 14 annas out of 16 and though it is understood that the land of these villages consists almost entirely of alluvial soil of remarkable fertility, yet this valuation for the Deccan is unusually high. Colonel Francis should if he has not already done so, specially enquire into and report on the classification of these villages. If it is wrong, it must be corrected; but if, on the other hand, it is accurate, an average rate of 14 or 15 annas cannot be considered as other than very moderate for land of such fertility as this classification indicates, Government will decline to make any further reduction, and the people should consider themselves very fortunate in having enjoyed their land so long at wholly inadequate rates.

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1875.

Letter from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner, N.D., No. 1407, dated 13th September 1875, forwarding a statement showing the reduction proposed to be made in the revised assessment of the Sholapore taluka, under the provisions of Government Resolution No. 5739, dated 29th October last.

RESOLUTION.—Colonel Francis now submits proposals for the correction, in accordance with the principles laid down in Government Resolution No. 5739, dated October 29th, 1874, of the revised assessments of the Sholapore taluka.

2. The following are the leading facts of the revenue history of this taluka.

3. The Mahomedan or "Tankha" rates of assessment were superseded during the latter years of Mahratta rule by what were known as the Kamal rates which included cesses of various kinds. These rates remained in force till about A. D. 1830, when the taluka having been steadily deteriorating since their introduction, they were replaced by the assessments fixed by Mr. Pringle. His settlement, however, from several causes, the chief of which were that his rates were both too heavy and were based on an incorrect principle, entirely broke down, and in 1840, the Survey Settlement was introduced by Captain Wingate.

4. The average rates of assessment per cultivated acre under these different settlements appear to have been nearly as follow:—

	Nominal Rate. Rs. a. p.	Rate of Realizations. Rs. a. p.
Tankha	0 9 0	....
Kamal	0 13 3	0 10 7
Pringle's	0 11 6	0 9 2
Survey	0 6 7	0 6 7

Mr. Pringle's maximum dry crop rate of assessment was Rs. 2-2 per acre, and for it Captain Wingate substituted maximum rates of Re. 1 for the portion of the district most favourably situated and of Re. 0-14-0 for the remainder. These rates were respectively 33 per cent. and 20 per cent. higher than the maximum rate previously adopted for the Indapore taluka, the climate of Sholapore being far superior to that of Indapore.

5. This taluka, like others, prospered greatly during the 30 years of the Survey Settlement.

6. Cultivation increased (inclusive of about 25,000 acres of land unassessed by the old survey, but encroached on and cultivated by the ryots) about 19 per cent. and only about one third of 1 per cent. of arable land was found to be left waste in the whole taluka on revision, revenue, from increase of cultivation, rose 14 per cent. There increased during the term of settlement.

Population	25	per cent.
Working bullocks	26	,,
Carts	433	,,
Ploughs	111	,,
Wells in use	33	,,

Land, unsaleable before 1840, acquired a considerable value. In the last years of the settlement fields assessed at Rs. 356 sold in 27 public sales for Rs. 8,300 or 23 times the assessment, and lands near Sholapore were found to be sublet for grazing at an average of 11 times the assessment.

7. Independently of the settlement the district was greatly improved during its term. Before 1840 there were no made-roads, and communication with external markets was difficult. The railway now traverses the taluka and good roads have been opened in all directions. And a very fine work of irrigation, the Ekruk Lake, has recently been constructed near Sholapore.

8. Considering these facts and the great rise in prices during the term of the settlement, it appeared that on its expiry in 1870-71 a considerable increase in assessments was called for. The orginal maximum rates of Re. 1 and Re. 0-14 were, therefore, (Government Resolution 2033, dated 27th April 1872) replaced by maximum rates of Re. 1-8 for the town of Sholapore itself, Re. 1-6 for 34 villages most favourably situated in point of climate and means of communication, and Re. 1-4 and Rs. 1-2 for the remaining villages according to situation.

The effect of these rates upon the new classification and measurement was to raise the total assessment from Rs. 1,74,101 to Rs. 3,07,972 or 77 per cent.; and the average rate per acre from Re. 0-6-6 to Re. 0-11-4. In round numbers 40 per cent. of the total increase of 77 per cent. was due to increase of maximum rates, 10 per cent. to assessment of encroachments, and 27 per cent. to difference of classification.

9. It must, however, be remarked that the old classification of Sholapore was found to be extremely incorrect, so much so that it appears certain that fraud and corruption, suspected at the time of the introduction of the old survey, were actually practised by the ryots and classers of some villages. The assessment of a few villages was actually reduced by the revised settlement; in one case as much as 29 per cent., while the assessment of many was raised much more than 77 per cent., in one case as much as 191 per cent. The two villages between which there is so extraordinary a discrepancy are close together and close to the city of Sholapore, and are assessed by both the original and revision settlement, at the same maximum rate. It is, therefore, evident that the original valuation of one was too high and of the other much too low. Equally important discrepancies are to be found throughout the taluka.

10. Had prices remained as high as when the revised settlement was introduced, the new rates would not, in the opinion of the Government, have proved excessive. Such, however, is not the case. During the last 4 years the fall in prices has been marked and considerable, and it is necessary to consider the assessment with reference to this fact.

11. About 14,000 acres or 3½ per cent. of the total arable area are under cotton, but the staple product is jowaree, which occupies 75 per cent. of the total area. The average price of jowaree for the 19 years preceding 1839 (which period included three famine years) was 48 seers the rupee. In the year of the introduction of the original settlement the price was 47 seers. The average price for the seven years preceding the introduction of the revised settlement was 19 seers, and in the year of its introduction 18½ seers. In 1871 the price rose as high as 14 seers, but has since fallen rapidly.

1872	17½	seers
1873	28	,,
1874	38	,,
1875, 8 months	29	,,
Average	28	,,

or about 71½ per cent. higher than the average price before the introduction of the old rates.

12. The price of cotton has fluctuated even more than that of jowaree. The average price of cotton in Bombay for the five years 1855 to 1859, (that is, at the beginning of the second half of the term of the original settlement, when all waste had been brought under the plough, and the taluka was prosperous) was Rs. 132 a candy. Then the great demand for Indian cotton set in, and in the five years, 1863—67 the average price was Rs. 441. But it has sunk rapidly since, and in 1874 was only Rs 184.

13. In addition to the increase which present prices justify on the old rates, other circumstances of course should also be taken into consideration.

14. Colonel Francis' proposals are:—

1st.—To reduce the maximum rates two annas all round.

2nd.—To reduce the valuation of the middle and poorer soils in the manner already sanctioned for Indapore and other talukas.

3rd.—To transfer five villages which may with equal propriety be placed in either group, from the second to the third group.

The result of these proposals would be to reduce the percentage increase from 77 to 48, and the average rate from Re. 0-11-4 to Re. 0-9-7.

15. Considering the advantage climate which Sholapore has over the more westerly districts of Madha, Indapore and Bhimtharee, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that an increase of four annas in the maximum rate over that of Madha is not in any way excessive, especially as this will affect the town of Sholapore alone, and the increase in the second group will be only two annas whilst the maximum rates of the third and fourth groups will be the same as those of the two Madha groups. The reduction of rates proposed by Colonel Francis, is accordingly approved.

16. The modification of the grouping by which five villages are transferred from the second to the third class is also approved, but as this, together with the lowering of the classification of the inferior descriptions of soils which has been carried out, will still leave the percentage increase of several villages high, it will be advisable to lower by a class the following villages lying on the outskirts of the present second and third groups. This will contract the line up to which the maximum of Re. 1-4-0 will run to within five or six miles of the market of Sholapore, and give the benefit of the lowest rate of one rupee to all the villages on the outer limit of the original third group which are not within easy reach of a market town or a railway station.

Villages of the second to be lowered to the third group:—

Kardihali, Walsang, Nandur,
Togarhali, Salgar, Telgaon,
Yetnala, Hatar, Pathri,
Chincholi, Samshapore,

Villages of the third to be lowered to the fourth group:—

Kasegaon, Rajuri, Kesar Jawalga,
Tandulwadi, Aorad, Ibrampore,
Musti, Badalgi, Mungli.
Sanjwul, Nandani,

17. This will reduce the percentage increase on the second group from 49 to 45, on the third from 58 to 52, and on the whole taluka from 77 to 41.

18. The permanent reduction of assessment in consequence of these measures will amount on the whole to Rs. 42,538, and the average rate per acre will be annas 9 and pie 1, which would be equivalent, at the average price of 28 seers a rupee in the current year quoted above, to a grain rent of under 16 seers or 32 lbs. of jowaree. The extreme moderation of this rate cannot be questioned, and it should be brought into effect from the current year. Of the total reduction about 23/42 is general and about 10/42 on the poorer soils only.

19. These reductions having been made, Government consider it unnecessary to make a further special reduction in the case of those villages, about 15 out of the 147 of the taluka, in which the increase is still in excess of 75 per cent., as this is due solely to the faulty classification of the original survey, of which they have so long enjoyed the advantage. In 6 or 7 villages the old assessment will be reduced, in one as much as 47 per cent. Increases on individual holdings of more than 100 per cent. should be specially reported for order.

20. As proposed by the Survey Commissioner, the maximum water rate on rice lands should be reduced by 20 per cent. The figures given at paragraph 18 above include this reduction.

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 19th October 1875.

Memorandum from the Survey and Settlement Commissioner N.D., No 1416, dated 16th September 1875, forwarding a statement showing the reduction which he proposes should be made in the revised assessment of the Barsi Taluka, Sholapore Collectorate, in accordance with the principles of Government Resolution No. 5937, dated 29th October 1874.

RESOLUTION.—The leading facts of the revenue history of this taluka are as follow:—

2. At the introduction of British rule in 1818, 2,21,000 acres were under cultivation, the average rate of assessment was Re. 0-13-6 per acre, and the whole assessment was realized. At this time prices were high—that of the staple grain, jowar, being 27 seers the rupee. The old Maharatha rates remained in force till 1831, but prices fell very greatly, and in consequence cultivation diminished, and large remissions were necessary. During the thirteen years—1818-1831—cultivation averaged 1,83,000 acres, the average rate of assessment was Re. 0-15-6 per cultivated acre, and of realizations Re. 0-12-3. In 1831, Mr. Pringle's settlement was introduced, but entirely broke down. During the nine years it remained in force the average cultivation fell to 1,23,000 acres, the assessment rate was Re. 1-0-3, and the rate of realizations Re. 0 13-9. In 1841 the survey settlement was introduced by Captain Wingate, who fixed a maximum dry-crop rate of Re. 1 per acre throughout the taluka, giving an average rate of annas 8.

3. This settlement has had the happiest effects. Cultivation has increased during the time from 1,23,000 to 2,78,000 acres, and a very small fraction only of arable land remains waste. Land acquired a high saleable value, averaging in the last years of the settlement about thirty times the assessment. There increased

Population	51	per cent.
Agricultural cattle	18	,,
Carts	154	,,
Ploughs	60	,,
Wells	60	,,

It is to be remarked that, if these returns are correct, agricultural cattle have increased in a much smaller ratio than either cultivation or population, and that the number of ploughs is still very small, averaging less than 1 to 2 holdings. The disproportionately small increase of plough cattle may in a great measure be attributed to the small area left of late years for grazing.

During the time of the settlement the railway and numerous good roads have been constructed. Prices also rose immensely, and averaged at Barsi 19½ seers of jowaree the rupee for the last three years of the settlement term.

4. On these considerations, when the settlement was revised in 1872, the old maximum rate of Re. 1 per acre was replaced by rates of Rs. 11-8-0 (for the town of Barsi only), Re. 1-6-0, Re.1 4-0, and Re. 1, according to the situation of the different villages. These rates raised the assessment from Rs. 1,24,658 to Rs. 2,02,452, or 62 per cent., and the average rate from Re. 0-7-3 per acre (inclusive of encroachments on unassessed waste, which amounted to 30,000 acres) to Re. 0-11-4. The maximum rate on the lowest group of 5 villages, it will be observed, remained unchanged, but owing to the very faulty orignal classification of this group, and to the assessment of encroachments, the percentage increase in this group amounted to 63.

5. It is unnecessary to repeat here the considerations which have determined Government to reduce the assessments imposed in 1872, as they have been fully discussed in Government Resolution No. 5739 of 29th October last, and the recent course of prices has been considered in paras. 10 to 13 of Government Resolution No. 5874, dated 19th instant, on the assessment of the Sholapore taluka.

6. In submitting his proposals the Survey and Settlement Commissioner N. D. strongly urges the propriety of not altering the valuation scale for Barsi in the manner which has been adopted for other talukas, the assessments of which have been recently disposed of. His reasons are, briefly, that, although the original classification of Barsi was very incorrectly done, the original and revised standards of valuation differ little (about 6 per cent.); that, owing to the superiority in soil and climate generally of Barsi, its medium and poorer soils do not require the reduction in valuation which has been found to be desirable in other talukas, the rates of which have been lowered; and that he is satisfied of the accuracy of the present classification. For these reasons he recommends that the present classification shall stand, but that the maximum rates of the three first groups of villages shall be reduced 2 annas. This will lower the percentage of increase on the original assessments from 62 to 48.

7. On the other hand, however, His Excellency in Council would desire to give due consideration to the fact that a large proportion of the inferior lands of the taluka, which were classed as unarable at the time of the old survey, have now been brought under assessment, and that a proportionately heavier burden has been suddenly laid upon those holding such lands. Circumstances beyond the control of the cultivators—such as the rise of prices owing to the opening up of communications—have rendered that a valuable property which the circumstances of thirty years ago hardly rendered it worth the while of the people to bring under the plough. It was, of course, right that the State should reap some advantage from this change of circumstances; but the fact of the sudden increase of burden on those holding such lands must also, on equitable grounds, have due weight given to it. The Survey Commissioner has accordingly drawn out a statement showing the reduction in assessment that would result from putting a lower classification on the poorest classes of soils, ranging from a valuation of 6 annas downwards, which lowers the percentage increase on the whole taluka from 62 to 56 per cent. This reduction in favour of the inferior classes of soils Government are pleased to sanction, in addition to that which will be brought about by the reduction of the maximum rates of the first three groups of villages, *i. e.*, from Re. 1-8-0 to Re. 1-6-0 (for the town of Barsi alone), from Re. 1-6-0 to Re. 1-4-0, and from Re. 1 4 0 to Re. 1-2-0, leaving the lowest group at 1 Rupee, as already sanctioned.

8. The effect of this double reduction will be to bring down the percentage increase on the whole taluka from 62 to 42 per cent., and the average rate per acre from annas 11 pies 4 to annas 10 pies 3. The total assessment of the taluka will now be about Rs. 9,000 less than in the last year of Mahratha rule, although 57,000 acres more are in cultivation than at that time.

9. There will now be only 9 villages out of 111 in which the increase will exceed 75 per cent. over the old assessments, and in these Government consider it unnecessary to order a still further reduction. Increases on individual holdings beyond the prescribed limit of 100 per cent. should be specially reported for orders.

W. G. PEDDER,
Acting Secretary to Government.

UNDER-LINEN.—A Large Stock Ready for Use both for Ladies and Children, always on hand. Orders to make to Ladies' Own or Special Patterns receive particular attention. WATSON & COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE PUBLISHING SEASON.

(*Daily News.*)

IN the pages of the novelist it is no uncommon thing to meet with a hero or heroine reading a new book under the shade of a spreading beech in the full tide of a summer day; but winter, after all, is the time for reading, and it is not till the fall of the leaf that there is anything like a vigorous demand for the last new novel or books of travels. Hence it is that nearly all the books published in the year come out together, crowding the lists of the publishers in a way that is rather bewildering to the uninitiated. Every year adds to the great catalogue of the British Museum something like four thousand titles of new publications; but certainly three-fourths of these are issued during the winter months. Indeed, the books published in November and December alone generally exceed in number those which appear during the whole remainder of the year. There are, we know, books which are independent of seasons, and which, come when they will, are certain of finding readers. Mr. Tennyson's "Queen Mary" is a recent example of a new work published in quiet disregard of publishing fashions; but it is given to few authors to be privileged in this way, and even the most popular are rarely tempted to put forth their productions till the season of holiday trips is fairly at an end.

We are now on the threshold of the publishing season, and we are able already to glance at a few of the forthcoming books, the advent of which is of some interest to readers. Among these is the new poem by the Marquis of Lorne, the title of which will be "Guido and Lita." It is a tale in verse of life in Piedmont, and will appear in an elegant little quarto volume, with illustrations. We are also promised Mr. Ashton Dilke's new work on the Russian Power, a narrative by Dr. Anderson of the two Chinese Expeditions under Major Sladen and Colonel Horace Browne; "A History of Eton College," by Mr. Lyte, profusely illustrated; an Autobiography of George Thomas Keppel, Earl of Albemarle, which bears the title of "Fifty Years of My Life." Mr. Green's "History of the English People," which has obtained so rapid and complete a hold upon the public favour, is to make its appearance in library form, in great part rewritten and enlarged to three volumes. Mrs. Oliphant has in the press a volume of biographies of Florentine poets and painters; and a new poem of Mr. Robert Browning is also on the point of publication. The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, by his nephew, Mr. Trevelyan, M. P., will also appear this winter in two volumes, as well as a new work by the present Lord Lytton. From the list of the various publishing houses we have also noted—"Two Trips to Gorilla Land and the Cataracts of the Congo," by Captain Burton; Miss Gordon Cumming's narrative of "Travels from the Hebrides to the Himalayas"; "A Fine Old English Gentleman, exemplified in the Life and Character of Lord Collingwood," by W. Davies; Mr. John Forrest's "Explorations in Australia;" Lord Ronald Gower's "Castle Howard Portraits;" Mr. Sydney P. Hall's "Sketches from an Artist's Portfolio;" "Morocco and the Moors," by Arthur Leared, M.D., member of the Royal Irish Academy; "Don Carlos and the Basques," by J. A. MacGahan, author of "Campaigning on the Oxus;" "The Victoria Falls of the Zambesi," by Edouard Mohr, with an Account of the South African Diamond Fields, translated by N. D'Anvers; Dr. George Smith's "Assyrian Inscriptions," describing events of the Book of Genesis, with numerous illustrations (in the press); "A Life of the Earl of Mayo, Fourth Viceroy of India," by W. W. Hunter, author of "Annals of Rural Bengal," "Orissa," &c.; "Essays on the External Policy of India," by the late J. W. S. Wyllie, edited, with a memoir and notes, by W. W. Hunter, B.A.; "Poets and Novelists: a Series of Literary Studies," by George Barnet Smith; "The Prose Works of Sydney Dobell," edited by John Nichol; "Science Byways," by Richard A. Proctor, author of "The Borderland of Science;" "The late Matthew James Higgin's Essays on Social Subjects," by Jacob Omnium; "Jack Afloat and Ashore," by Richard Rowe, author of "Episodes of an Obscure Life;" "East and West London," by the Rev. Harry Jones "God and the Bible: a Review of Objections to Literature and Dogma" by Matthew Arnold; "Lorenzo de Medici, the Magnificent," by Alfred von Reumont translated from the German by Robert Harrison; "Notes on the Climate of the Earth, Past and Present," by Captain R. A. Sargeaunt, Royal Engineers, with diagrams; "Memoirs of Camille Desmoulins," translated from the French by Mrs. Cashel Hoey, with steel portrait "The Revised Theory of Light," by W. Cave Thomas; "A New Novel," by Holme Lee; "Cities of Northern and Central Italy," by Augustus J. C. Hare, author of "Walks in Rome," with a Companion to all those parts of Italy which lie between the Alps and the districts described in the author's "Days near Rome"; "Bishop Thirlwall's Literary and Theological Remains," edited by the Rev. Canon Perowne; "A History of the French Revolution," by H. Taine, author of "History of English Literature;" a Supplementary Volume of "Memorials of a Quiet Life," by Augustus J. C. Hare; "Nature's Teaching," as applied in the wonders of art and manufacture, by the Rev. J. G. Wood, M. A., author of "Homes without Hands;" "Memoir of Alexander Ewing, Bishop of Argyll and the Isles," by the Rev. Alexander J. Ross; "A Life of Norman Macleod, D. D.," by his Brother; "Studies in Zoology by Andrew Wilson, author of "The Elements of Zoology;" "Scripture Revelations of the Life after Death," with remarks upon cremation and upon Christian burial, edited by the Hon and Rev. W. H. Lyttelton; a series of reproductions in facsimile of the works of William Blake, including the "Songs of Innocence, and Experience," "The Book of Thel," &c., which will be issued both coloured and plain; the "Poems of Laman Blanchard," now first collected edited, with a life of the author (including numerous hitherto unpublished letters from Lord Lytton, Lamb, Dickens, Robert Browning, and others), by Blanchard Jerrold; "Boudoir Ballads," by J. Ashby Sterry; Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "White Conquest: America in 1875;" "A History of Tobacco and its Associations," by F. W. Fairholt, with upwards of 100 illustrations by the author; Mr. W. S. Gilbert's Dramatic Works, including "A Wicked World," "Charity," "Palace of Truth," "Pygmalion," "Sweethearts, &c," 1 vol.; "The Life and correspondence of Haydon, the Artist," by his Son, F. W Haydon "The Miscellaneous Collections or Scrapbooks of William Hone," author of the "Every-Day Book;" the "Humorous Works of the late Tom Hood," edited, with an introduction, by his Sister, Mrs. Broderip; "An Examination of Routes to the North Pole during Voyages of Sport and Discovery in the Arctic Seas, in the years 1858, 1859, 1869, 1870—71," by James Lamont edited by William Livesay; "Dr. Westland Marston's Dramatic and Poetical Works," in two vols.; "The Final Reliques of Father Prout," collected and edited, from MSS. supplied by the family of the Rev. Francis Mahoney, by Blanchard Jerrold; "Rowlandson, His Life and Times," the History of his Caricatures, and the Key to their Meaning, with plates and wood engravings; a volume "On Cookery in its Historical Aspect," by Mr. Sala, with illustrations by the Author; "Memoirs of the Sanson Family," the famous executioner, by Henri Sanson, translated from the French; "A Memoir of Diderot," by John Morley "The Life and Works of Walter Savage Landor," with Portraits and Illustrations, to be completed in 8 vols., with a Life, by John Forster; "Travels in Central India and in the Presidencies of Bombay and Bengal," by Louis Rousselet; "The Eighteenth Century, its Institutions, Customs, and Costumes (France, 1700-1789)," by Paul Lacroix illustrated with chromolithographs and wood engravings; a third volume of "Lanfrey's History of Napoleon I.," translated with the sanction of the author; the "Austrian Arctic Expedition," by Lieut. Payer, with illustrations from drawings by the author; "The Zoology and Geology of Persia," by W. T. Blanford, with narratives of travel by Major Lovett and others; a volume of translated poems, essays, and speeches by the King of Sweden, "'Mann' and Manners," a picture of European life in the last century, founded on the correspondence of Sir Horace Mann with Horace Walpole, edited by Dr. Doran; "The Life of Archbishop Laud," by Dr. Hook forming the eleventh volume of "The Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," concluding volumes of the life of the late Lord Palmerston, by the Hon Evelyn Ashley; "Memoirs of Celebrated Etonians," by John Heneage Jesse; "The Dead Cities of the Zuyder Zee," from the French by Miss Anne Wood, "Ten Years of my Life," by the Princess Felix Salm-Salm, "Teresina in America, by Mrs. Yelverton," England, literary and social, from a German point of view," by Julius Rodenberg; "Memorials of the South Saxon See and Cathedral of Chichester," from original sources, by Prebendary Stephens. "An Ecclesiastical History of Ireland," by Prof. Killen; "Lectures on the Modern Telescope," by Prof. Lockyer; "Travels in Angola and on the River Congo," by J. Monteiro; "Modern Science," by Prof. Tait; "A History of English Dramatic Literature down to the Reign of Queen Anne," by Prof. Ward; "An Account of the Writings of the late Dr. Whewell, with Extracts from his Unpublished Papers;" and a volume devoted to the subject of the "Impeachment of Mary Queen of Scots with other Papers Biographical and Historical," By John Skelton.

These, however, are far from exhausting the noteworthy books of the coming season. The publications already announced are very numerous, and the lists of several of the larger publishing houses are as yet only partially disclosed.

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CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of the G. I. P and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
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J. E. HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.
Sukkur, 1st October 1875.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD CHEAP—One LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS, One FIRE ENGINE, Seven CHAIN PUMPS, Two ROAD ROLLERS.

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J. E. HODGSON, Secretary.
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.
Sukkur, 1st October 1875.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the IMPERIAL OTTOMAN CONSULATE GENERAL has been REMOVED to No. 13, MEDOWS STREET, SECOND FLOOR (FORT.)

By Order of the Consul General,
CHAS. ZERRENNER,
Secretary.
Bombay, 21st October 1875.

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VISIT OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

In order to meet the requirements of Passengers who may wish to visit Bombay during the ENSUING HOLIDAYS, the Company have decided to run SPECIAL TRAINS from AHMEDABAD to BOMBAY and back, calling at the principal intermediate Stations daily, from the 1st to the 15th November inclusive. RETURN TICKETS will be issued at a single fare and a half for the double journey, which will be available for return by any train during the month of November, and they will also be available to and from any Station in Bombay between Grant Road and Colaba inclusive.

The Trains will run as follows:—

DOWN TRAINS.					UP TRAINS.				
Stations	Leave at	Return Fares to Bombay. 1st class Rs.a.	2nd class Rs.a.	3rd class Rs.a.	Stations.	Leave at	Return Fares to Bombay. 1st class Rs.a.	2nd class Rs.a.	3rd class Rs.a.
Colaba ...	A.M. 6-15				Ahmedabad ...	A.M. 6-15	35 15	16 13	9 9
Grant Road ...	6-45				Baroda ...	9-20	28 10	13 5	7 10
Bulsar ...	P.M. 12-17	14 3	6 11	3 12	Broach ...	11-15	23 7	11 0	6 5
Surat ...	2-50	19 4	9 0	5 3	Surat ...	P.M. 1-29	19 4	9 0	5 3
Broach ...	4-30	23 7	11 0	6 5	Bulsar ...	3-48	14 3	6 11	3 12
Baroda ...	6-45	28 10	13 5	7 10	Grant Road ...	9-25			
Ahmedabad arve.	9-20	35 15	16 13	9 9	Colaba arrive.	9-45			

For times of Departure and Fares from intermediate Stations see the Special Time Bills exhibited at all Stations.

W. PENDLEBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 26th October 1875.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.—NOTICE—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR of BOMBAY in COUNCIL having been pleased to declare that MONDAY, the 8th, to SATURDAY, the 13th NOVEMBER inclusive, shall be observed as PUBLIC HOLIDAYS on the occasion of the VISIT of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES to Bombay. Notice is hereby given that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED for business for the period above named

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 21st October 1875.

NOTICE.—MAJOR GENERAL MOUNTIFORT STOUGHTON HEYLIGER LLOYD, (deceased) —Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866." Notice is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of MOUNTIFORT STOUGHTON HEYLIGER LLOYD, Major General, Unattached, in Her Majesty's Service, late of No. 47, Leinster Road, Rathmines, in the county of Dublin, in Ireland, deceased, who died at No. 47, Leinster Road, Rathmines, aforesaid, on or about the 10th January 1875, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose PROPERTY and CREDITS (with a copy of Probate under the seal of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in Ireland annexed) were GRANTED on the 5th and sealed on the 6th October 1875, by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES and CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, both of Bombay Esquires, the former a Partner and the latter an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co., are required on or before THURSDAY, the 18th day of November 1875, to send to the said Administrators at the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to ELIZA MARGARET LLOYD and the Reverend HENRY FINLAYSON, the Executors named in the Will of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate or having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 14th day of October 1875.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, & OWEN,
Attorneys-at-Law, Bombay.

NOTICE.—MICHIE FORBES GRAY, Esquire, (deceased).—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers' Act 1866." NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of MICHIE FORBES GRAY, late of Gordon Villa, Barrington Road, Brixton, in the county of Surrey, in England, Esquire, deceased, who died at Gordon Villa aforesaid on the 24th February 1875, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose PROPERTY and CREDITS (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the Will annexed) were GRANTED on the 5th and sealed on the 6th October 1875 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES and CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES, both of Bombay, Esquires, the former a Partner and the latter an Assistant in the Firm of Messrs. Forbes and Co., are required on or before THURSDAY, the 18th November 1875, to send to the said Administrators at the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., in Bombay Green, the particulars of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to HELEN GRAY, Widow, one of the Executors named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate or having PROPERTY of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 14th day of October 1875.

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I. That the 54th clause of the Articles of Association be altered by striking out the words "Hundred and Fifty" which appear in the fourth and fifth lines thereof, and by inserting the word "Fourth" in the place of the said words "Hundred and fifty."

II. That the 74th clause of the Articles of Association be altered by inserting a full stop after the words "held by him" which appear in the second line thereof and by striking out all words following the word "him" in the said 74th clause.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, 21st October 1875.

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A further payment of Rs. 40 a share will be required on 1st January 1876. Notice of not less than three months will be given for further calls, which will not exceed Rs 25 a share.

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for Ladies' use, weight 7 ozs.

COLT'S LARGE BORE BREECH-LOADING DERINGER,

for the waistcoat pocket.

Price Lists free. To be had through any respectable Agent or Dealer in Arms, or from

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON, S.W.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,

THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS
In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are
EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE, MURRAY AND LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMERS, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

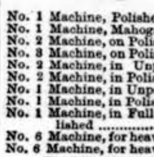
As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay
Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.
Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S

GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS
CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.



THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted.

Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

	Rs.
No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table	100
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	90
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

Cottons manufactured by the Willimantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.
FOR DISINFECTING HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL ...... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... "	2,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL "	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... "	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... "	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated Pursuant to Acts of Parliament.

PROGRESS IN BUSINESS TO 30TH JUNE 1875.

ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME.

On 30th June 1873	£20,952
" 31st Dec. 1873	£31,006
" 30th June 1874	£39,500
" 31st Dec. 1874	£43,306
" 30th June 1875	£49,633
Policies in force 30th June 1875	£1,088,641
Total Premiums received to 1875	£99,420

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.
T. M. ROBINSON, Esq.
(MANAGER, BENGAL COAL CO.), Calcutta.
S. COCHRANE, Esq.
(MANAGER, AGRA BANK, LIMITED), Calcutta.
J. MACKINNON, Esq.
(MESSRS. MACNEILL & CO.), Calcutta.
F. J. MARSDEN, Esq.
(BARRISTER-AT-LAW), Calcutta.

TRUSTEE FOR THE BOMBAY LIFE FUND:
THE OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY,
in whose name 80 per cent. of the Gross Premiums is invested in Government Paper at compound interest, to provide exclusively for payment of assurances.

BANKERS:
THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND & LEE-WARNER.

MEDICAL EXAMINER:
SIDNEY SMITH, ESQ., M.D., BOMBAY.

AGENT:
JOHN SCOTT, ESQ., 4 HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system, which confers several highly important advantages on the assured, never before presented to the public.

The assured has the option of paying premiums during 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years; but should the assured die before the term of years chosen has expired, no further payments are required, and the amount assured is paid in full.

Another distinguishing feature of the plan is, that it gives the assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

For the first, and every subsequent premium paid, an equal portion of the Assurance becomes completed, independent of future payments, and a *Positive Note* is issued (which is in effect a completed or paid-up Assurance), payable three months after death of the assured, and available to the bearer during life, to the extent of 40 per cent. of the premium it represents.

Information will be given to assurers on every point requisite to make them acquainted with the Positive system and all papers and prospectuses in connection with the Society may be had on application to

J. SCOTT,
Agent.
Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852	£ 76,925
Do. 1862	£300,690
Do. 1872	£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said at Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY AN ESSAY.

BY
CAPTAIN HOGG,
CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.
May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

CAUTION TO BUYERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES, THE STANDARD OF THE WORLD.

SCALES

ADAPTED TO THE STANDARD OF ALL NATIONS, AND CAREFULLY PACKED FOR SHIPPING.

EVERY SCALE WARRANTED

WAREHOUSES:
FAIRBANKS & Co.,
311, Broadway, New York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.,
2 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.
MANUFACTURERS:
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & Co.
St. Johnsbury, St.

INSURANCES.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
CAPITAL RS. 6,000,000; REVENUE RS. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER RS. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED RS. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,300

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, ESQ.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, ESQ.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, ESQ.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 629 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE.

IN ADDITION IT POSSESSES

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID.
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED IN THE YEAR 1834.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT, 6 WILL. IV, c. 54.
CHIEF OFFICE—1, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E. C.

DIRECTORS.
JOHN FARLEY LEITH, ESQ., Q.C., M.P., Chairman.
WILLIAM NORRIS NICHOLSON, ESQ., Deputy-Chairman.
George Henry Brown, Esq. | Osgood Hanbury, Esq.
The Honourable James Byng. | John Jackson, M.D.
Henry Walford Green, Esq. | Sir Rowland M. Stephenson.
Charles Freville Surtees, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Sir Antonio Brady. | John K. J. Hichens, Esq.
Major Walter G. Stirling.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares and Co.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Chauntrell, Pollock and Mason.
MEDICAL ADVISER.—Sir George Burrows, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
ACTUARY AND SECRETARY.—Frederick Hendriks, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq., | Charles Pollock, Esq.,
John Macfarlane, Esq., | and
F. A. Owen, Esq., | W. S. D. Blackhall, Esq.
AGENTS—MESSRS. FORBES & Co.

REPORT TO THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL COURT OF PROPRIETORS.

WEDNESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF MAY, 1875.

The Directors have to report that the estimated Surplus Funds beyond the sum of £768,170 19s. 9d. (the total of the several calculated Reserve Funds set apart to meet all present and future liabilities), amount to £265,315 8s. 3d., as against £252,752 18s. 8d., the corresponding figures for the previous year.

The proportion of these Surplus Funds, proposed to be divided in the current year, will allow the holders of all Participating Policies six years in force a Cash Bonus applicable to a Reduction of 50 per cent. in the Year's Premium, from 12th May, 1875, to 10th May, 1876, thus reducing their Premium for the year to One-half the original rate stipulated in the Policy. The present will be the Twelfth Year, continuously, in which the Reduction will have amounted to Fifty per cent.

The Annual Cash Returns, or Reductions per cent. upon the Annual Premiums, English and Indian, have been as follows from the commencement of the Society:—

1834..Nil.	1843..50	1852..45	1861..45	1870..50
1835..Nil.	1844..51	1853..45	1862..45	1871..50
1836..Nil.	1845..50	1854..45	1863..47½	1872..50
1837..Nil.	1846..47	1855..40	1864..50	1873..50
1838..Nil.	1847..40	1856..38½	1865..50	1874..50
1839..Nil.	1848..42½	1857..33½	1866..50	1875..50
1840..60	1849..42½	1858..33½	1867..50	
1841..60	1850..42½	1859..36	1868..50	
1842..60	1851..45	1860..40	1869..50	

The Cash Bonus, apportioned amongst Policyholders at the Meetings held on the second Wednesday in May of each year, is applicable either to the reduction of the next year's Annual Premium or to the addition to the sum originally assured of an annual Bonus, proportionately larger than such reduction, but payable only when the Policy becomes a claim by death. The option exercised by the Policyholder on the first occasion of participation in profits, regulates the method of application of his share of profits at all future annual divisions.

Under the provisions of the Society's Deed of Settlement, One-fifth of the estimated Surplus Fund of £265,315 8s. 3d., subject to such deductions as the Board may consider desirable, becomes divisible during the current year, 12th May, 1875, to 10th May, 1876. The amount of Surplus Funds proposed to be so appropriated this year is £49,000, being £3,500 more than the last year's division. Three-fourths of this sum of £49,000 are applicable as cash payments to reduction of the Premiums of the Assured for the current year, or to the addition of Reversionary Bonuses to their Policies; and the remaining One-fourth as a Bonus to Proprietors. A sum of £37,030 7s. 1d. would be necessary to admit of a year's Reduction of 50 per cent. in the Premiums on all Policies now entitled to participate; and as the Assured's Three-fourths of £49,000 will provide £36,750, there will be a balance of £280 7s. 1d. to deduct from the Policyholders' "Assurance Fund Suspense Account," which will thereby be decreased to £458 15s. 8d.

The Bonus to Proprietors, as recommended by the Board, will enable a Dividend to be declared of £2 per Share, payable on the 30th June next, in addition to the 10s. per Share for Interest guaranteed by the Deed of Settlement, and due on the 31st December next. The Balance left, after providing for Dividend, will admit of the Proprietors' Suspense Account being further increased from £5,125 to £7,375. The payments of Dividend and Interest are both free from deduction for Income-tax.

The New Policies issued during the year amounted to 204 in number. The amount assured by these Policies was £221,767, producing an Annual Premium of £10,208 19s. 4d. The above amount assured is exclusive of a sum of £2,631 18s. added to Policies by Reversionary Bonuses accepted instead of reduced premiums.

The total number of Policies issued from the date of the establishment of the Society to the close of the year 1874 was—11,323 Policies for £10,134,369 15s. 5d.

The total Amount of Net Premiums, after deduction of all the annual reductions, received from 1834 to 1874, was—£2,884,287 7s. 1d.

When the books were closed for the present Annual Valuation the Assurances in force were—3,327 Policies for £3,266,527 2s. 2d.

Of this total amount of £3,266,527 2s. 2d. of subsisting Assurances, a total sum of £229,477 remains re-assured in other Offices as Surplus risks.

During the past year there have been New Claims under 71 Policies issued on 62 lives, to the amount of £71,896 17s. 8d. The whole amount of these New Claims, after allowing for £19,563 4s. 4d., outstanding claims provided for in full in the present Statement of Liabilities, has been paid in the year.

The Total Amount of Claims paid since the establishment of the Society in the year 1834, has been 2,211 Policies upon 1,737 lives for the sum of £2,142,045 14s. 9d.

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.
1, King William Street, London, E.C., May 12, 1875.

[FIRST SCHEDULE.]

REVENUE ACCOUNT of the UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for the Year ended 31st December, 1874, in England, and 30th November, 1874, in India (including Receipts and Expenditure at Head Office in London, and at the four Branch Offices of the Society in Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Ceylon.)

1st Jan. 1874 in England, and 1st Dec. 1873 in India.	£ s. d.
Amount of Funds at the beginning of the year	971,942 10 10
Premiums (after deduction of Re-assurance Premiums)	121,670 12 6
Consideration for Annuities granted	Nil.
Interest and Dividends	42,613 10 7
Other Receipts:—	
Profit on Annual Valuation	7,867 15 10
	£1,144,094 9 9

31st Dec. 1873 in England, and 30th Nov. in India.	£ s. d.
Claims under Policies (after deduction of Sums re-assured)	71,896 17 8
Surrenders	1,509 12 6
Annuities	181 10 0
Commissions at Head and Branch Offices	3,743 3 7
Expenses of Management at Head and Branch Offices	9,757 18 1
Dividends and Bonuses to Shareholders	12,250 0 0
Other Payments, viz:—	
CASH BONUS TO POLICYHOLDERS	32,096 16 5
Income Tax	382 16 10
Amount of Funds at the end of the Year, as per Second Schedule	1,012,185 16 8
	£1,144,094 9 9

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.
WM. NORRIS NICHOLSON, Director.
OSGOOD HANBURY, Director.
FREDK. HENDRIKS, Actuary.

[SECOND SCHEDULE.]

BALANCE SHEET of the UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, on the 31st December, 1874, in England, and, on the 30th November, 1874, in India.

31st Dec. 1874 in England; 30th Nov. in India. Dr. LIABILITIES.		£ s. d.
Shareholders' Capital paid up		50,000 0 0
Assurance Fund:—*Including*—		
Calculated present value of Life Policies	£673,941 0 0	
Calculated present value of Annuities	1,398 0 0	
Balance or Surplus Reserve Fund as per Annual Valuation	265,315 8 3	
Making TOTAL ASSURANCE FUND	£ 940,654 8 3	940,654 8 3
Reserve Fund for Reduction of Premiums to 12th May, 1875, allotted at last division of profits, but not yet received by Policyholders at dates of this Account		15,667 5 8
Assurance Fund Suspense Account		739 2 9
Proprietors' Suspense Fund Account		5,125 0 0
Total Funds, as per First Schedule		1,012,185 16 8
Other Sums owing by the Society, viz:—		
Claims admitted, but not paid		19,563 4 4
Proprietors' Dividends unpaid		1,737 7 0
		£1,033,486 8 0

31st Dec. 1874 in England; 30th Nov. in India Cr. ASSETS.		£ s. d.
Mortgages on Property within the United Kingdom		215,565 16 6
Ditto, ditto, out of the United Kingdom		1,887 19 6
Loans on the Society's Policies		18,890 7 9
Investments:—		
In British Government Securities		31,821 6 4
Indian Govt. Securities	£189,529 6 10	
Colonial Govt. Securities	176,7[illegible] 14 6	
		366,330 [illegible]
Foreign Government Securities		Nil.
Railway and other debentures		93,560 [illegible]
Ditto Shares (Preference)		66,850 [illegible]
Indian Government Guaranteed Railway Stocks		16,975 0 0
House Property (*Freehold Premises in London*)		14,000 0 0
Other Investments, viz.:—		
Mortgages on Town and District Rates		121,123 16 9
Loans on Reversionary Charges		3,350 0 0
Reversionary Interests bought		15,135 0 0
Loans on Personal Security with Life Policies		465 17 8
Temporary Loans on Indian Govt. Securities		33,598 8 4
Agents' Balances		543 11 6
Outstanding Premiums		1,598 5 0
Ditto Interest (*due or accrued*)		13,517 14 2
Cash on Deposit at Bankers		15,048 1 8
Cash in hand and on current account		8,901 5 7
Bills of Exchange and Country Bankers' Drafts		203 17 7
		£1,033,486 8 0

JOHN FARLEY LEITH, Chairman.
WM. NORRIS NICHOLSON, Director.
OSGOOD HANBURY, Director.
FREDK. HENDRIKS, Actuary.

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